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SIXTEEN PAGES — ONE RIAL

Iraq charges

U.S. bids to suppress liberation movements

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 6 (R) — Iraq has charged the United States with trying to create an axis linking the racist regimes in Southern Africa with Egypt and Israel in order to suppress national liberation movements.

Addressing the General Assembly, Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi said Friday that U.S. leaders had openly threatened that they were prepared to use force "in the Arab area and especially in the Arab Gulf" if their interests were exposed to danger.

"In fact, the size of the U.S. naval presence in the region recently increased," Hammadi said.

"The escalation of the U.S. military presence in the region has as its aim the strengthening of ties and co-operation with the racist regimes in Southern Africa and the creation of an axis between those regimes and Egypt and Israel in order to suppress the national liberation movements and protect U.S. imperialist interests."

He called on the U.N. to reject and condemn the Camp David accords and the peace treaty signed last March between Egypt and Israel, saying they flouted U.N. resolutions. He warned against any attempts aimed at getting the U.N. to confer international legitimacy on these agreements.

Israeli jets raid villages

SIDON, Lebanon Oct. 6 (AP) — Two Israeli warplanes rocketed a mountain village two kilometers northeast of this port city Saturday, eye witnesses reported.

Thick puffs of smoke were seen rising from the stricken village of Shahrabiel Ibn Hasneh minutes after the raid, these witnesses said. A third Israeli jet flew at a higher altitude over the village, apparently to protect the raiding jets which dived low and hit scattered locations about the region, they said.

Anti-aircraft gun positions manned by Syrian peacekeeping soldiers and Palestinian fighters in nearby locations drove away the Israeli planes, the same witnesses added. Local residents said that to their best knowledge the village holds no Palestinian bases.

Zayed, Kreisky meet

VIENNA, Oct. 6 (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahyan, president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Saturday conferred for two hours on the political situation in general and bilateral questions, an official announcement said.

The Arab leader was on a stopover here. He invited Kreisky to pay a visit to the United Arab Emirates.

Hammadi said, "Western imperialist circles" were continuing a campaign aimed at blaming certain petroleum-exporting countries for the economic problems besetting the capitalist states.

"These same circles do not hesitate to blame OPEC for the imported inflation of the developing countries notwithstanding all the available evidence and statistics to the contrary."

He also rejected proposals which he said were made from time to time for considering the energy problem apart from other important international economic issues.

"All attempts to use the energy problem in order to divide the ranks of the developing countries have thus far met with failure... We have no doubt that the new wave of proposals will meet the same fate," Hammadi said.

Later, differences over Middle East policy and last month's coup in the Central African Republic have forced a ministerial conference of the nonaligned movement here to hold an unplanned Saturday session.

Delegates were to meet to try again to reach agreement on a final communique summing up their three-day conference, according to informed sources.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmeria Peoli, presiding over the closed-door meetings, continued to press his government's anti-Western line, they said.

He and some other militants attacked the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty and the Camp David accords that led up to it, the sources said. But Cuban and Iraqi alternative formulations for the draft communique met objections from several members.

In one controversial section, Iraq proposed that the conference, the movement's first since last month's Havana summit, condemn the Camp David accords and the bilateral treaty that was signed in Washington last March 26.

Cuba proposed condemnation of France over the Central African Republic coup that ousted Dictator Jean Bedel Bokassa, while Yugoslavia offered milder language.



Rev. Jesse Jackson

Jackson says Mideast trip successful

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP) — U.S. civil rights leader Rev. Jesse Jackson returned to the United States from a 10-day Mideast trip Friday night, saying he had been successful in obtaining three agreements with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Jackson arrived at Kennedy International Airport here and then left for Chicago in a private plane. At an airport news conference, the black civil rights leader said PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat agreed in a meeting Thursday to:

— An immediate unilateral cease-fire in Southern Lebanon.

— An interpretation of the PLO charter that makes it clear that its agreed and preoccupation are not the extermination of Israel.

— The goal of the Palestinian movement is a homeland, preferably in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jackson said Arafat personally appealed to U.S. President Jimmy Carter to "implement his human rights beliefs." Jackson said he would call on Carter to form a national conference on the Middle East.

In Lebanon

Armed offices to close down

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (R) — The Palestinian commando movement has decided to close down the armed offices it has in Lebanon outside refugee camps, a Palestinian leader was quoted here Saturday as saying.

Majed Hassan, secretary of the Syrian-backed Saqqa commando organization, told the Beirut newspaper *Ash-Sharq* that the decision was taken unanimously by the commando groups.

"We have taken decisions to close down offices that are armed or have armed managements; outside Palestinian camps in Beirut and the provinces, Hassan said."

"We in Saqqa have made the proposal and will start carrying it out immediately and will close all the organization's offices outside the camps. We hope the other organizations will do the same," he added.

The offices are used as Palestinian security and administrative centers. There have been proposals to close them before but they have never been fully implemented.

Asked to confirm the report in the pro-Syrian newspaper, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which includes the main commando groups, said he had no immediate comment to make.

Egypt accepts Sinai formula

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (AP) — Egypt has accepted a peacekeeping formula in Sinai that would involve the use of American observers, if the U.S. Congress approves, and would entail coordinated Egyptian-Israeli patrols, Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil has said.

The formula was accepted in principle during talks in Washington between the United States, Egypt and Israel in late September and was submitted to the three governments for approval.

"We have accepted it and the cabinet will meet soon to put the final formal seal," Khalil said. The cabinet will meet on the issue within the coming fortnight.

The Israeli government is currently discussing the plan, and the Carter administration has reportedly started consultations with Congress to approve the U.S. presence in the Middle East.

The formula was reached as a substitute to the presence of United Nations peacekeeping forces that would have remained to make a buffer zone between Egypt and Israel if the Soviet Union had not used its veto.

The U.N. troops were to supervise the phased Israeli withdrawals from the Sinai Desert stipulated by the Camp David accord.

Instead, American technicians, now manning early warning stations at a key Sinai ridge, will accompany Egyptians to inspect the limited forces area on the Egyptian side of Demarcation Line A. Then, Egyptian and Israeli patrols will coordinate inspection of the five-kilometer corridor buffer zone — separating the two forces — and American technicians will accompany Israelis to inspect the limited forces area on the Israeli side known as Demarcation C.

The formula, as explained by Khalil and separately by Egyptian Minister Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, during interviews with the Egyptian radio and television networks Friday would also entail weekly U.S. reconnaissance flights over the areas.

The American technician mission was established right after the disengagement of troops agreement between Egypt and Israel in 1975.

"It will continue its mission but in a different form," Ali explained. "There will be about 200 civilians and they will carry out the mission that the United Nations forces would have carried out if they had remained — in a sense implementing the peace treaty... But I think this has still to be approved by the Congress in the United States of America."



ARRIVES: Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah receives Lebanese Premier Dr. Salim Hoss on arrival in Jeddah Saturday.

Fahd receives Ceaucescu cable

JEDDAH, Oct. 6 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Saturday received a reply from Romanian President Nicolai Ceaucescu thanking him for the Prince's telegram of congratulatory on Romania's national day.

In the cable from Bucharest, Ceaucescu wished Prince Fahd health and happiness and hoped the Saudi people would enjoy further prosperity and development.

Arafat visits E. Germany

EAST BERLIN, Oct. 6 (R) — Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), arrived in East Berlin Saturday to join Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at East German anniversary celebrations.

The PLO chief flew here from an official visit to Turkey.

The PLO leader, speaking to reporters before leaving Ankara, said security and stability in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Europe would not be complete until the Palestinian people's legitimate rights were secured.

He praised Turkey's support for the Palestinians and when asked what he thought of the country's continuing relations with Israel, replied: "We did not come here to impose our own views on the friendly Turkish government and people."

Arafat said Israel had violated a recent ceasefire arranged through the United Nations in South Lebanon.

He said Israel was being supplied with sophisticated weapons by the United States and was given Washington's full political, economic and diplomatic support.

Abdullah receives Lebanon premier

JEDDAH, Oct. 6 (SPA) — Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Hoss arrived here Saturday for talks on the situation in Southern Lebanon with high-ranking Saudi officials.

Before leaving Beirut, Hoss said he will talk to the Kingdom's leaders about Lebanon's proposal for an Arab summit conference on the situation in South Lebanon.

"The South has been the target of repeated Israeli raids for more than a year and a half, and so far, Hoss' government has been unable to find a way to stop them in spite of the presence of a United Nations peacekeeping force."

Hoss said he planned to meet with Crown Prince Fahd and other officials the details of an Arab summit on his country, and ways to make such a meeting an effective one.

Hoss, accompanied by a high-level delegation of Lebanese officials, was greeted on arrival at the airport here by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah and a large group of other officials.

The Lebanese premier said he would also talk with Saudi officials on a proposed agenda for any special summit meeting, and what results Lebanon should expect from such a gathering.

Hoss is being accompanied by Lebanese Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kirovan Labaki, Council of Ministers Secretary General Omar Messike and Lebanese Army Defense Council chief Brig. Gen. Nabli Quraitem.

Last week, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis indicated that other Arab states had endorsed the idea of a summit on the South.

Sarkis last month sent personal envoys to a number of Arab governments — including the Kingdom — and the results of these visits were announced at a cabinet meeting in Beirut last Wednesday.

A cabinet spokesman said consultations were under way to set the time and place for such a gathering.

The spokesman said the cabinet also discussed Premier Hoss' trip to the Kingdom, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi's recent visit to Beirut, and the security situation in that country.

Defense Minister Joseph Skaff — who recently visited Saudi Arabia as part of the Lebanese government's diplomatic initiative — and Army commander Gen. Victor Khouri discussed defense strategies and deployment of the Lebanese army, the cabinet spokesman said.

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Belgrade meeting calls for stronger dollar

BELGRADE, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — Pressure on the United States to support the weak dollar and calm the world's chaotic currency markets has emerged from the conference of world financial leaders here.

As the bankers and finance ministers return home from the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, the vital need to stabilize exchange rates is the main topic of conversation.

Experts here have said such a measure is vital before other important steps can be taken to effectively improve the world economic situation.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller promised the conference that the United States would go through a period of austerity to conquer inflation and he pledged it would keep the dollar strong.

His departure on Thursday, although said by U.S. officials to be merely to deal with routine business, fuelled speculation that the

U.S. may be about to announce new measures to prop up its ailing currency.

It was clear from delegates' talks late Friday that they vividly recalled Saudi Arabia's warning here that it might have to reconsider its present oil supply policies, "under prevailing instabilities in exchange markets coupled with high levels of inflation in industrial countries."

IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere said there had been general agreement to combat inflation by strengthening monetary policies of high interest rates and strict control over public spending.

Looming behind current problems is one that many speakers here recognized as even more frightening.

This is the chronic state of poverty which could overcome the developing world, wreaking havoc with global politics and the economies of the industrial nations which rely on the Third World for raw materials.

The developing countries here have demanded a vast increase in aid and warned of unavoidable world tensions if they are driven to desperation.

In his speech, De Larosiere said the United States must hold to its high interest rate policies and other anti-inflation measures even if it means prolonging a recession.

But he also said the commitment by industrial nations to fight inflation may have contributed to the steep drop in gold prices in the last few days.

"It may have been this orientation... to fight against inflation in a decisive way," he told a news conference after the close of the annual joint meeting of the IMF and World Bank.

The price of gold behaved like a roller-coaster during the week of the IMF meetings, reaching a peak of more than \$440 on Tuesday, but falling back to nearly \$360 Friday, a drop of 18 per cent in four days.

Syria, Iran agree on need for regional cooperation

DAMASCUS, Oct. 6 (R) — President Hafez Assad and visiting Iranian Deputy Premier Sadeq Tabataba'i have agreed on the need for regional cooperation to help confront Israel, official sources say.

The sources said Friday Tabataba'i renewed an invitation to Assad from Iran's unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Khomeini, to visit Iran. Assad accepted and would set a date soon, the sources said.

The two discussed developments in some Gulf states and agreed fully on the need for cooperation between states of the region to ensure stability and strengthen the ability to resist Israeli occupation of Arab territories, they added.

On his arrival Thursday Tabataba'i said his talks in Damascus would deal with "the unintentional misunderstanding which developed between Iran and some of the neighboring Arab states because of statements by some Iranian personalities."

He said the statements did not represent the views of the Iranian revolutionary government.

Taipei to get more Saudi oil

TAIPEI, Oct. 6 (R) — Saudi Arabia will increase its oil supply to Nationalist China to 50,000 barrels from the present 20,000 barrels beginning 1980, according to T. H. Lee, president of the government-run Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPL).

Lee, who has just returned from Saudi Arabia, said the agreement for the increase had been reached during the official visit of Nationalist Chinese Premier, Y.S. Sun, to the Kingdom last month.

The increased shipment will be priced at the official rate, Lee said.

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Minister in Jeddah

Indian manpower supply discussed

By Farouk Laqman

JEDDAH, Oct. 6 — The problem of unscrupulous recruitment agencies in India and the supply of manpower to Saudi Arabia were some of the main issues that were discussed between the labor ministers of both countries Saturday.

Speaking to *Arab News* afterward Indian Labor Minister Fazal Rahman said he realized the plight of some Indian workers who are cheated by dishonest agents in India.

"They are offered promising contracts which do not always materialize. At the same time certain contractors here do not fulfil their promises on the work, wages and accommodation."

"But we are alert to the problem," he said "and have often revoked their licenses." However, "they resort to the courts and sue us and often win because we do, not in every case have substantial,

convincing evidence of wrongdoing."

The problem is compounded because many of the Indian workers — there are over 70,000 here now — enter into private agreements with the recruiters and often pay them money to put them on their lists.

"I must say I was gratified by the positive response of the Saudi Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ibrahim Al-Anqari who reacted favorably to my proposal to form a joint committee to study the problems of Indian workers," Fazal Rahman said.

Fazal Rahman also proposed an organized body similar to the Chamber of Commerce to regulate the requirements of Saudi contractors wishing to hire Indian personnel. This idea is being studied by the Saudi ministry, he said.

His country was keen to increase the supply of manpower to Saudi Arabia. At one time, he

said, India supplied the bulk of workers from outside to the Arabian Peninsula. But this is no longer the case because of competition from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea and China.

Recently, though, the trend has been reversed with demand for Indian workers of all categories rising, according to the Indian Embassy Labor Attache Sayed Ahmad Khan. There is no noticeable emphasis on any particular category, he said, but the demand is rising across the board for laborers, skilled workers and technicians.

Fazal Rahman requested Anqari for a ministry forecast of foreign manpower needs for the

Third Plan so that India may be ready to help when requests are made. The forecast is being prepared, he was told, and should be ready soon.

Asked if Indian personnel here generally receive the wages and salaries promised by their recruiters, Fazal Rahman said "more or less, they are on par with those of others in similar positions."

He said it would make matters much easier if the Saudi government opened a labor recruitment office in India to receive and process all requests for manpower of all kinds and solve problems on the spot. This too is being studied by the ministry.

As he was leaving to perform the Minor Pilgrimage — umra — in Mecca Fazal Rahman said he wished to convey his love and affection to the people of the Kingdom because "we are the friends of the bad days." He said Indians and the people of the Arabian Peninsula were good friends and did a lot business long before the creation of the Kingdom and other states and the independence of India.

Shooting union joins world body

RIYADH, Oct. 6 (SPA) — The Saudi Shooting Federation has been admitted as a full member of the International Shooting Federation, Prince Fahd bin Sultan, the acting president of Youth Welfare, said Saturday.

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BY NIGHT : Jeddah Port seen at night, a picture taken at a speed of one-eighteenth of a second.

Authorities aim at training nationals

Women's teaching force to be Saudized

JEDDAH, Oct. 6 — The new academic year started Saturday, and with educational enrolment broadly on target for the closing year of the Second Plan the General Presidency of Girls' Education has declared that it intends to Saudize the women's teaching force in the Kingdom.

Abdullah al-Haragan, the director of girls' education in the Central Region, told *Al-Jazirah* Saturday that four teacher training institutes have newly opened their doors and the presidency has consolidated all areas of its activities to make the Kingdom self-sufficient in women teachers.

In his region, 18 women's teacher training institutes have so far been set up in 17 towns. In Riyadh, Saudi women make up 55 per cent of the overall teaching staff in all girls' schools.

He said that outside Riyadh 25 per cent of elementary teachers are Saudi girls; in Riyadh 19 per cent of intermediary teachers and one per cent outside are Saudi, and of secondary mistresses 13 per cent in Riyadh are Saudi — although none is outside the city.

All elementary school administrative staff are Saudi, and in other stages 98 per cent are. Outside Riyadh, they represent between 35 and 40 per cent of administrative staff.

Also interviewed by *Al-Jazirah*, the Riyadh education

director, Dr. Hamad Al-Salloum, said that 27,132 people were beginning all stages of education this year, a 10 per cent increase over last year. He was referring only to males.

There are now 186 adult literacy schools in Riyadh, with 600 teachers for the 6,500 students enrolled this year. Sixteen additional schools will be opened this year for adult literacy programs.

Eighteen elementary and two Holy Koran schools will also be opened this year. Salloum said that there has been found to be no need for further intermediary or secondary schools to be opened as the existing buildings can accommodate the increasing numbers of children.

The Girls' Education Presidency in the Central Region has taken delivery of 65 schools which will open in this academic year.

Seven of them are secondary schools, with 37 classes for 1,400 girls. Four women's teacher training institutes with 31 classes for 930 students, 26 intermediate schools with 68 classes for 2,500 students, 23 elementary schools with 104 for 3,560 students and five schools for the eradication of illiteracy.

Dr. Abdul Wahab Mansour, director of admissions at Riyadh university meanwhile said all faculties abide by admission regulations and conditions.

Names of those accepted are announced after the approval of the dean of the faculty and the university board on the final figures and after checking the conditions laid down by the faculties.

Mansour told *Al-Jazirah* that all Saudi students who applied to Riyadh University have been accepted.

The Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacology and Subsidiary Medical Sciences have accepted 213 applicants. The Faculty of Education has accepted 719 students, 97 in Science and 607 in arts. The Faculty of Agriculture has admitted 142 students.

The Faculty of Sciences has accepted 458 Saudi students and 59 from other Arab countries. The Faculty of Pharmacy has accepted 12 students from Arab and Islamic countries.

Three hundred and eighty-two students were accepted by Faculty of Management.

The Faculty of Engineering accepted 25 students, in addition to awarding 40 scholarships. The Faculty of Arts accepted 220 Saudis and 21 students from Arab and Islamic countries.

Mansour said 145 girls were admitted to the Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacology and Two hundred Saudi girls and 20 girls from Arab and Islamic countries have been accepted in the Faculty of Arts.

But in the Faculty of Management girls were not admitted for lack of female teachers and suitable classrooms.

Mansour said students directed to faculties other than their choice can apply again after taking basic subjects (Islamic culture, Arabic and English languages) and any others.

Births in Central Region
total 15,773 in first half

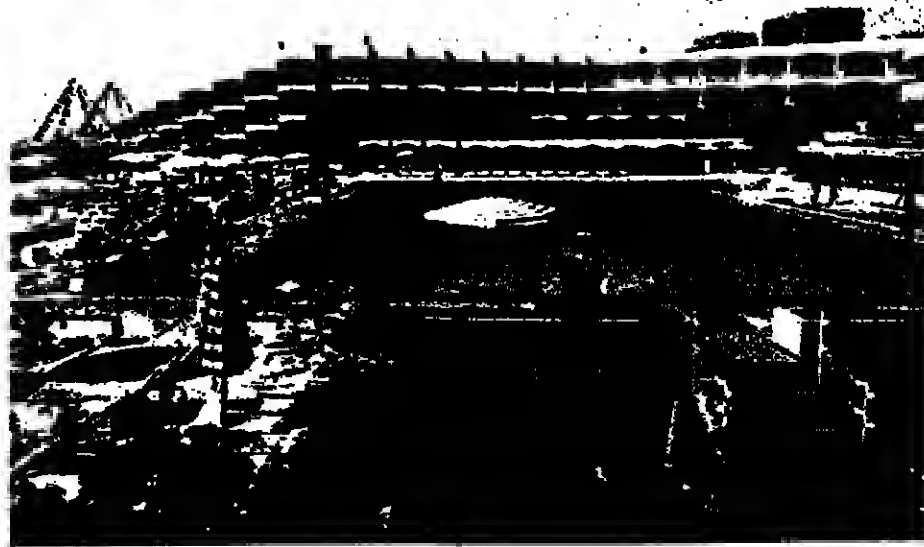
RIYADH, Oct. 6 — Fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-three babies were born in the first half of this year in the Central Region, of whom 11,600 were Saudi.

Saudi boys accounted for 6,200, or 53.2 per cent. Foreign boys accounted for 2,127, or 51.7

per cent. The total number of births exceeds that of the corresponding period last year by 3,458, of whom 2,438 were Saudi.

The increase was owing to the natural increase in population as well as a growing tendency to register births in the area.

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In Mecca

Muslim League assembly opens

MECCA, Oct. 6 (SPA) — The Constituent Assembly of the Muslim World League began its 21st session here Saturday, presided over by Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, director general of the Board of Religious Guidance.

The session will discuss a number of subjects relating to the conditions of Muslims, besides considering the report on the activities of the assembly's secretariat last year.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz says that the assembly has given active support to many Islamic causes and helped in reinforcing Islamic law. He called for persistent efforts in guiding Muslim youth in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Quran and the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad.

League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan praised the efforts of the late Maulana Abdul Ala Al-Madoudi, a member of the assembly, in the cause of Islam until the last moments of his life.

He reviewed political developments on Jerusalem, Palestine, the freedom-fighters of Afghanistan, the Muslims of the Philippines and Burma, as well as Communist infiltration into Africa and Asia.

It was announced in Islamabad Saturday that the Asian Secretariat of the Muslim World League will start functioning at its permanent headquarters in Karachi next January.

The decision was taken in implementation of the resolution of the first Asian Islamic Conference, which was held in Karachi last July.

Abdullah Fattah, Mansour, an

emissary of the Harakan, arrived in Karachi Friday to make arrangements for the new secretariat to begin work.

In the Kingdom, meanwhile, Interior Minister Prince Naif Saturday approved this year's Pilgrimage plan after a meeting in his office attended by Public Security Chief Gen. Faiz Awfi and the command of the Pilgrimage forces.

Earlier in the day, formal instructions were given to the Traffic Department and police not to allow pilgrims to ride on top of buses.

A statement said that anyone violating the instructions will be heavily penalized as a deterrent. At the same time, his guide will be fined SR70 and the bus driver SR30.

In Zifi, Maj. Abdul Ilah Al-Awfi, the commander of the Riyadh and Qassim highway patrol, Saturday inspected his patrol centers on the new Pilgrimage routes passing through Hafr, Artawiah, Zifi, Medina and



Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz

Mecca.

Meanwhile, a number of pilgrims guide centers have been set up in Ridwan, Zalam, Taif, Moya, Umairah and Bajawiah.

The first group of Algerian pilgrims left for Saudi Arabia Saturday.

It is estimated in Algiers that some 21,000 Algerian pilgrims will perform pilgrimage this year, fewer than in previous years.

Red Crescent stations will work around the clock during the Pilgrimage to take injured people for treatment. There will be 38 temporary stations in the Holy Places.

Question of Soviet ties not raised, Sultan says

PARIS, Oct. 6 — Saudi Arabia has trade relations with the Soviet Union, but the issue of diplomatic representation has never been raised, Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan says.

Prince Sultan, who met Arab editors here Friday and flew back to King Khalid in Geneva Saturday, said "We differ with the USSR on ideological grounds and

we don't allow any kind of preaching in our country, whatever the faith involved."

He said was "totally surprised that journalists persisted in asking the same question about Saudi relations with the Soviet Union when the Kingdom had already made itself quite clear on the point. And he wondered aloud why it was only the Kingdom which is continually asked about its diplomatic relations."

"We are not the only country which does not have diplomatic relations with another country. For instance, there are countries which have no relations whatsoever with the United States, France or Britain. So, why always this question of relations with the Soviet Union?" Prince Sultan asked.

He voiced his regret for what was happening in Lebanon said that only the Lebanese themselves could save their own country. What is needed is a new type of people, who could brush aside all ethnic and sectarian considerations and reject any kind of alien attempts at perpetuating the painful conditions there.

Saudi soccer campaign opens this week

By David Smith

The Saudi soccer season moves into top gear this week with the opening matches in the 1979/80 league campaign. As in last year's competition the favorites for the season's honors are the Jeddah rivals Al-Ahli and Al-Ittihad and the leading Riyadh sides Al-Hilal and Al-Nasr.

Hilal, the league champion in 1977 and current holder of the trophy must be tipped to retain the title. Coached by Brazilian Mario Zagalo, the Hilal side has much the same line-up as last year. Prominent is of course Brazilian world cup player Roberto Rivelino, whose devastating shooting and clever passing contributed so much to the Hilal success last season.

Rivelino is the cutting edge in a powerful side which has much more to offer than the mercurial skills of the Brazilian midfielder player. In attack, Tunisian international Najib Imam and Saudi striker Sultan ibn Nassih are consistent scorers, while the midfield trio of Umda, Ammar and Othman Marzooq was the source of much of Hilal's dominance through the long league season.

Defensively, Hilal gives little away. It conceded only 16 goals in 18 league matches last year. It started this year confidently with a 2-2 draw against Ahli in Jeddah, followed with a 4-1 victory over the Jeddah side in Riyadh.

Rivelino was in fine form during these pre-season matches, and continuation of this form will make the champion a difficult side to beat this year.

If Hilal is to be toppled off the champion's pedestal, it may well be Jeddah's Ittihad which is the team to do it. Dettmar Crammer enters his second season as Ittihad coach with a strong-looking

squad, and will be hoping for a better start to the campaign than last year.

Defeats by Nahda and Kadasia in the first three games cost the Jeddah side any chance of making a serious challenge for the title.

By the middle of the season, however, Crammer had built up a solid side with West German midfielder Theo Buecker as the lynchpin of the team. Buecker is joined this year by his countryman Erich Beer from Hertha Berlin, and Crammer will be relying on these two to provide the experience and maturity as a foil to the skill and enthusiasm of the younger Saudi players in the Ittihad side.

The return to full fitness of international full-back Saad Break will add balance to the Ittihad defense and Break's ability to overlap in support of his forwards will add a further dimension to the Jeddah attack.

International Issa Hawaja in defence and Issa Hamdan in attack will again be an important part of the Ittihad side, while the younger players, Abdullah Ghorab, Abu Samra and Othman Marzooq, all of whom were introduced to the Premier Division last year, will have benefited from the experience.

Ittihad had a fine end to last

season, handing Hilal its first defeat in the last league match in Jeddah, and following up with a second victory over the champion in the second round of the King's Cup.

Further Cup victories over Nasr and Riyadh took Ittihad into the final, but a disappointing display resulted in a 4-0 defeat at the hands of arch-rival Ahli, and the dream was gone.

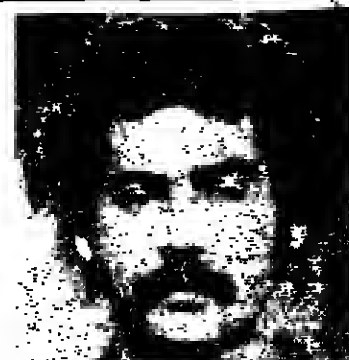
With the experience of both success and disappointment last year behind them, the Ittihad players will be out to bring a trophy back to Jeddah. This could be the year when the famous black and yellow shirts finally satisfy the

fanatical support from the Jeddah fans.

Cup holder Ahli will also be out to prove that its success last year was no fluke. King's Cup bolder for the last three years and league champion in 1978, Ahli had a poor league campaign with injuries to key players decimating the side.

Coach Didi enters his fourth season with Ahli hoping that his talented side will get the chance to have a settled season.

With players such as Amin Dabbo, Tarek Diab, Imad Khojaly and Ahmad Saghir, the Ahli attack is capable of destroying most defenses in the Kingdom, but there remains a question mark over the defense which let in some weak goals last year. In midfield also, Ahli did not dominate as it



Roberto Rivelino

should have on paper, and much will depend on the side's ability to gain control of this area and provide the strikers with the opportunity to show their power.

The final member of the leading four sides is Riyadh's Nasr, so near and yet so far in the last two seasons. One point behind Ahli in 1978 and two points behind Hilal in 1978, Nasr was always in contention for the league title, yet never quite looked to have the all-round composure and balance.

Hotel company capital to rise

RIYADH, Oct. 6 (SPA) — The capital of the semi-state Saudi Hotels and Resort Areas Company is to be increased from SR300 million to SR500 million at a shareholders' meeting Thursday.

Holders of more than 20 shares are to attend the meeting, where a new board will also be elected, in the Khurais Marriott Hotel here. The board will report on the firm's activities over the past year and discuss the accounts.

Gulf commerce officials to hold talks in Kuwait

JEDDAH, Oct. 6 (SPA) — Sheikh Ismail Abu Dawood, the president of Jeddah chamber of commerce, will fly to Kuwait Saturday to lead the Kingdom's delegation to the second conference of Gulf chambers. He said that the two day conference will

adopt the statute of the Gulf chambers and discuss trade and industrial coordination. Also high on the agenda will be the development of the hotel industry and tourism and the development of national manpower in hotel, tourism and public relations industries.

WEATHER

Moderate weather will prevail in the north-western and western regions. It will be warm in the day in the central and eastern regions, and fine in the western and south-western highlands.

Moderate to light winds will blow westerly to north-westerly. They will be active and cause occasional sand haze in the north-eastern, central and northern regions.

Seas will be moderate to light.

Saturday's temperatures (Maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	39	27	Qasim	34	19
Jeddah	35	25	Wajh	31	24
Riyadh	38	24	Hail	31	16
Dhahran	38	25	Qasumah	39	21
Medina	38	24	Yanbu	38	26
Taif	32	18	Khamis Mushait	27	12

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Ice 'not melting yet'

U.S.-Iran ties 'very cool', Yazdi says

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi told U.N. correspondents here Friday that his country's relations with the United States were "very cool" and the ice was "not melting yet."

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had said after meeting Yazdi here Wednesday, "we both agreed our countries ought to proceed on the basis of friendship, mutual respect and equality in our relations with each other."

In a remark to the correspondents, Yazdi seemed to indicate that to him those words meant more an intention than an accomplished fact. Asked how he foresaw Iran's relations with its neighbors, he said, "Our policy is to have good relations and friendly based on mutual respect."

Yazdi said that at a recent meeting with Bahrain's Foreign Minister Sheikh Muhammad Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, "I cleared his mind of some confusion that was made by statements by irresponsible Iranian citizens."

He did not identify the citizens. But in asking him about his meeting with Mubarak, a reporter had referred to statements of some Iranians that Iran wants to export revolution and is considering annexation of Bahrain.

Published reports have attributed the former statement to Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri and the latter statement to Ayatollah Sadegh Rouhani.

"That is not official policy," Yazdi said of the talk of annexing Bahrain, "and when that statement was made, we in Iran appointed a new Ambassador to Bahrain to make sure there was no confusion."

He said that the government had satisfied the political aspirations of its Kurds, who he said "are Iranian citizens, the most authentic of Iranian citizens."

"They raised the question about political freedom," he said. "They wanted to participate."

"They then were reminded, he said, that they could do that through local, city and state councils to be chosen in elections starting Saturday."

"They will nominate councils at state level and the minister of the interior will ratify," Yazdi said. "They say, 'that's satisfying for us.'"

In Tehran meanwhile, the state radio reported that an explosion damaged a pipeline in the southwestern Iranian oil province of Khuzestan Saturday.

The blast occurred 15 kilometers from the provincial capital of Ahwaz.

It followed a bombing Friday which killed one person and injured 35 at the Khuzestan port of Khorramshahr and an explosion on a train in the province three days ago in which eight persons died.

The radio said that Islamic guards Friday night defused a bomb found in a bazaar at Ahwaz. It reported that several suspects had been arrested in the Khorramshahr incident.

A bombing a week ago which began the latest spate of sabotage in Khuzestan seriously disrupted the province's telephone links.

Eight alleged guerrillas have been executed in Ahwaz this week on charges which included planning to sabotage railway lines and oil installations in Khuzestan.

The most serious attack against the Iranian oil industry occurred last July when guerrillas blew up a number of oil and gas pipelines between Ahwaz and the gulf port of Marshahr.

Tehran radio also reported "a brief rebellion" in the Qasr prison, Tehran's main jail, and said guards were forced to fire into the air to quell the prisoners. The broadcast did not say if there were any injuries.

Iran minister in Moscow MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (R) — The Iranian minister of energy, the first senior government official to visit the Soviet Union since the fall of the Shah last February, arrived in Moscow Friday for talks on joint power projects.

Tass news agency said, the Iranian minister would meet Power and Electrification Minister Pyotr Neporozhny and Semyon Skachkov, who heads the state committee in charge of foreign aid.

Iranian officials would discuss plans for an 800,000 kilowatt power station in Isfahan, Tass said.

Soviet engineers have already installed the first of four turbines in a 1,260,800 kilowatt power station they are helping to build near the town of Ahwaz, it added.

Most of the major party leaders have opposed any delay.

The confusion and uncertainty have largely been brought about by Zia himself who, in spite of opposition from politicians, recently changed the constitution to provide for proportional representation and imposed new rules on the parties who wanted to take part.

The Pakistan Times said in an editorial that of the 14 parties that could contest the elections few represented important interests. A new government would not be a representative administration capable of handling important domestic and international issues.

Stable policy "If registration is to remain, as it must to provide a minimum guarantee for the evolution of a patriotic and stable policy, we are presented with the untenable situation that while the major parties stand self-debarred, the minor parties are not in a position to give a government which can effectively protest and project the interests of the country."

"The only way out of this impasse seems to be to postpone the elections indefinitely," The Pakistan Times said.

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U.S. resumes delivery of spare parts to Iran

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — The United States, in a move to improve relations with Tehran, has resumed shipment of military spare parts to Iran, U.S. officials said Friday.

Flights out of McGuire air force base in New Jersey are carrying parts for aircraft, helicopters, ships and trucks to Iran, the officials said.

Some \$300 million in equipment is involved. Overall, Iran eventually may receive some \$4 billion to \$5 billion in spare parts and ammunition, already in the "pipeline" last winter when the Shah government collapsed.

Officials told the Associated Press, however, that no weapons or ammunition are being supplied to Iran. Nor, they said, has a decision been taken by the administration on some \$5 million in new contracts that are under discussion.

Since the Shah's fall, the U.S. administration has taken a cautious approach to Iran. A civilian government headed by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan is technically in charge in Tehran. But real power is believed to rest with religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini.



GALA: American singer Frank Sinatra shares a table with Egypt's first lady Jehan Sadat during gala festivities associated with a benefit concert last week at which Sinatra was the feature entertainer. Mrs. Sadat invited Sinatra to perform at the benefit show held in front of the Pyramids and Sphinx at Giza.



ADDRESSES U.N.: Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi addresses the United Nations General Assembly Thursday. On Friday, Yazdi told U.N. correspondents that Iran's relations with the U.S. were "very cool".

Zia hints at postponing next month's elections

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 6 (R) — The government-controlled Pakistan Times newspaper said Saturday that a postponement of general elections planned for next month was the only way out of the country's present political confusion.

The newspaper, which reflects the thinking of Pakistan's martial law government, said the unrealistic reaction of the country's political parties to Gen. Zia Ul Haq's legitimate demand that they register with the election commission had consigned the planned Nov. 17 poll to limbo.

Only 14 out of over 100 parties had registered with the commission by the deadline last weekend.

Unregistered and unable officially to contest the polls were the main parties, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).

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Ecevit names acting minister of interior

ANKARA, Oct. 6 (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit Saturday appointed a deputy premier as acting interior minister following the resignation Friday of Hassan Fehmi Gunes over press allegations of an affair with an actress.

Deputy Premier Orhan Eyuboglu, who has served as secretary-general of Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) for a number of years, will take up his cabinet post immediately.



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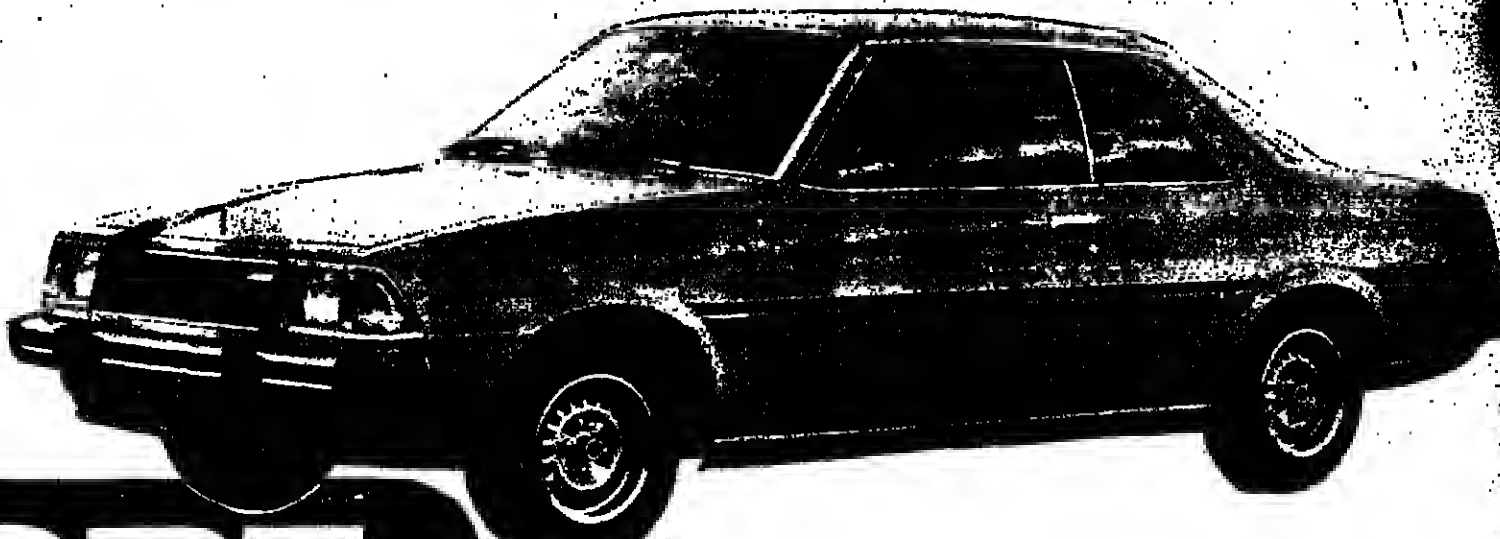
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The White House Days

Words and Shadows: Evolution of Middle East Strategy (5)

Editor's note: This is the fifth installment of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's memoirs, *The White House Days*, which Arab News is publishing on Thursdays and Sundays.

The next visitors were Arab. They were no more tractable.

When former President Eisenhower died on March 28, Nasser designated Mahmoud Fawzi, his foreign affairs adviser, to attend the funeral as Egypt's representative. Fawzi's presence to honor a leader of a country with which Egypt had no diplomatic relations was a mark of particular respect and courtesy. Fawzi was a fine gentleman, a professional with the ingratiating manner of the educated Egyptian and the weary air of one who had seen much of man's foibles. Because I considered Egypt as a Soviet client state, I did not take advantage of establishing the closer human contact that the opportunity afforded. In the light of my later experience I have regretted this.

Fawzi's visit came after nearly a decade and a half of eroding relations between Egypt and the United States. During the transition, Nasser had sent a rambling letter to the President-elect listing his grievances against the United States but hinting that in the right circumstances he would be prepared to resume relations. This had also been Nasser's theme when Governor Scrantom visited Cairo in early December. Egypt wanted to resume ties but would like to have a more favorable American Middle East policy for a pretext. Throughout early 1969 Nasser repeated the request for an American gesture to break the ice. Holding up the sale of F-4 Phantom jets to Israel was one of his ideas; it was unlikely to commend itself to Israel. Though it seemed to me that Nasser overrated the boon he would confer on us by resuming diplomatic relations, I wrote Nixon in March that we had already taken several of the steps Nasser had suggested (if for different reasons). We had conducted an active diplomacy; we had put forward general principles; Rogers had stated a forthright position on frontiers

before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The basis for a possible rapprochement between Washington and Cairo seemed to exist.

Against this backdrop I had two meetings with Fawzi preparatory to his call on Nixon on April 11. But it soon transpired that Fawzi had no authority to resume diplomatic relations. He would report our reaction to Cairo; relations could be resumed only if there was some concrete advance; he did not spell out what he meant by that phrase. Egypt was eager to make progress partly because the Soviets were pressing it in the direction of peace, he said. They seemed to understand that they would not be able to help their Arab friends any other way; in a stalemate Soviet standing in the Arab world was bound to deteriorate.

Fawzi's last point was, of course, precisely the strategic opportunity I perceived for the United States. If the Soviet position in Egypt was bound to deteriorate the longer a settlement was delayed, we had no incentive whatever to accept the first Soviet or Egyptian offer, especially as long as the Soviet Union maintained large forces in Egypt and Egyptian diplomacy took its lead from Moscow. The terms offered by Fawzi were not likely to inspire optimism in any event. Egypt refused to sign a joint document with Israel; its obligations would run only to the Security Council where the Soviet Union had a veto; it would not establish diplomatic relations with Israel; UN peacekeeping forces could be removed upon six months' notice. These positions would never suffice to bring about the full Israeli withdrawal Egypt demanded.

Fawzi urbanely assured Nixon on April 11 that Egypt was eager to reduce its military expenditures and devote its resources to domestic construction. He did not ask the United States to press Israel to do things against its interests; he did request even-handed treatment for Egypt. As for resuming relations, the time was not yet ripe, he said.

To this day I have not understood Nasser's motives. For months he had conveyed urgent

signals pointing in the direction of resumption of relations. He sent Fawzi, known as a conciliator to Washington. Fawzi conducted himself capably, but on that crucial issue his instructions, to his obvious discomfiture, did not permit him to budge. It was never clear how Nasser thought Nixon could brave domestic opposition, Israeli refusals, and Soviet aloofness to support the maximum goals of a country that refused diplomatic relations with us and whose foreign policy remained fundamentally unfriendly. Nasser, in effect, sought to deal with us by blackmail but had nothing to threaten us with. When later in the year the Administration put forward precise plans on both the Egyptian and Jordanian borders

along lines previously declared acceptable by Nasser, he refused either to accept them or to resume relations. He gloried in his radicalism, which he thought essential to his Pan-Arab ambitions, and for this he must have felt compelled to remain in perpetual confrontation with us in the Middle East and the Third World, even at the cost of jeopardizing our willingness to move in his direction.

I have no doubt that the United States would have pursued the peace process more energetically early in the Nixon Administration had Nasser been more flexible. The principal obstacles to a more active American role were Nasser's anti-American foreign policy and the predominant role of the Soviet Union in Cairo. Fawzi was not in a position to reassure us that these did not represent fixed principles of Egyptian policy. Instead, with all his charm, Fawzi on Nasser's instructions calmly insisted on having everything for nothing; US support against Israel, Soviet support against the United States, and leadership of the radical movements throughout the Third World. Foreign policy does not work that way. Nasser could not make the choice between his rhetorical ambitions and his intuition of the limits of Egypt's ability to achieve those ambitions. He died without ever making the choice. Only his great successor, Anwar Sadat, would put the pieces together.

The failure of the Fawzi mission affected another Arab visitor, the

doughty King Hussein of Jordan, who had never bargained about his friendship with the United States. Hussein was one of the most attractive political leaders I have met. The little King — as he was affectionately called by our officials — stoutly defended the Arab cause even when his Arab brethren failed to reciprocate his loyalty. Once I knew him reasonably well I could measure his irritation at what he considered insensitivity or bureaucratic pedantry by the heightening of his legendary courtesy; his use of the honorific "sir" would multiply while he assumed a glacial demeanor. (He, an hereditary monarch, called me "sir" even when I was a mere Presidential assistant.)

He was as gallant as he was polite. Once he piloted my wife Nancy and me in his helicopter on a hair-raising ride at treetop level. To get him to fly higher, Nancy said innocently that she did not know helicopters could fly so low. The King assured her that they could fly lower still, making the rest of the trip almost on the deck. Had he exploited the opportunity he could have obtained my agreement to any political demand by promising to fly higher.

Hussein sought with dignity and courage to reconcile the roles of Arab nationalist and America's friend. A pro-Western monarch in the vortex of Arab radicalism, he maintained his independence as well as the respect of rulers in the region who were less than enchanted by the dynastic principle. Though substantially dependent on American aid he put up with our cumbersome and sometimes humiliating procedures, never losing his composure or patience but also never descending to the role of supplicant. He was the first Arab leader prepared to talk of making peace with Israel, maintaining an intermittent of fruitless contact with Jerusalem. It was a misfortune that the strength of Hussein's bargaining position did not match his moderation and that his available options were not equal to his goodwill. He thus had the capacity neither for independent action nor for blackmail, which are the stuff of Middle Eastern politics. In

1969, the fedayeen of the Palestine Liberation Organization formed a state within his state but did not deflect him from his moderate course; months later (as we see in Chapter xv) he courageously and decisively confronted their challenge to his authority.

In his meeting with Nixon on April 8, Hussein, speaking also on behalf of Nasser, stressed that both leaders were committed to Security Council Resolution 242 and were prepared to sign any document with Israel except a peace treaty. Hussein recognized the need for some minor border rectifications. If Israel would cede Gaza to Jordanian rule, the rectifications on the West Bank could be fairly substantial. It seems unfortunate, in retrospect, that there was not more exploration of a separate Jordan-Israeli arrangement involving a swap of Gaza for West Bank territories. Hussein asserted that both Nasser and he were willing to consider demilitarized zones and free access through the Suez Canal as well as the Strait of Tiran. The pressure of Arab extremists was bringing Hussein and Nasser closer together, he said; Nasser was "eager" to resume ties with the United States. But the conciliatory impact of these remarks was largely vitiated by Fawzi's talks with me and his disappointing meeting with Nixon three days later as already described.

Diplomacy: Ever-New Proposals

The deadlock between the Middle East parties inevitably reflected itself in the Four and the Two-Power talks. The solution that seemed obvious to our interlocutors in those talks was to throw us into the fray to impose a peace. On April 14 Dobrynin told me that the Two-Power exercise needed more concrete propositions, particularly on frontiers. What the Soviets and Arabs wanted was to get us to make specific the implication of our vague formulations about "minor rectifications" and the "weight of conquest" that is, an explicit insistence that Israeli withdrawal be total. Assuring me of Soviet eagerness to help promote a settlement, Dobrynin suggested we try a joint US-Soviet proposal; if the United States came up with

more specific positions on each of the principles, the Soviets would then sell them to the Arabs. Since Dobrynin in effect was asking us to accept the Arab program, it was not clear what he proposed to "sell" to them. To me it seemed that he was looking to obtain credit in the Arab world for what would amount to a peace imposed by us on Israel. We were being pressed in the same direction in the Four-Power forum as well. De Gaulle, who had honored President Eisenhower by attending the memorial services himself, had told Nixon on March 31 that the Four should try to agree on common terms for a settlement. Yet we knew from our consultations in New York that each of the participants had his own idea of what those terms should be — and that none was acceptable to Israel. In each form we were being asked to impose a peace, for which we needed no forum. This was precisely the outcome I had predicted.

At home, a majority of both Houses of Congress rallied to support Israel's position in a public declaration: direct negotiations, a contractual peace, and no pressure on Israel to withdraw prematurely. As in Vietnam, we would wind up negotiating with ourselves.

Not surprisingly, the more inconclusive the negotiations in March and April 1969, the more intense was the military confrontation on the ground. As violence spiraled, U Thant warned on April 22 that a "virtual state of active war" existed along the Suez Canal; a Cairo spokesman declared the 1967 cease-fire on that front void. Clashes mounted as Israel retaliated against fedayeen attacks from Jordan; Lebanon declared a state of emergency in the futile attempt to halt fedayeen raids into Israel from its territory. What came to be called the "war of attrition" was proceeding in earnest.

In other words, after two months of a new U.S. initiative, we were more or less back at the starting point. We had proved again what we already knew: the parties had vastly different views about the meaning of secure and recognized frontiers, the timing and extent of withdrawals, the nature

of recognition, and indeed the process of negotiation.

Another policy review was clearly necessary.

What had started in February as an exploration to determine the feasibility of negotiations had by May evolved into the proposition that the United States had an obligation to save the negotiations by producing new and increasingly specific proposals. But there was no getting around the fact that each side's propositions were totally unacceptable to the other. The parties could not be maneuvered by artful procedures into abandoning positions they had held and fought for in three wars over twenty years. The yawning gulf between them could be bridged only by formulations so ambiguous that they would simply repeat the evasions of Security Council Resolution 242.

In these circumstances, the vital question for us was not what general proposals we would make but whether we were prepared to

insist — by pressure if necessary — that our proposals be carried out. Until we had answered this question — which meant, as the proposals were framed, pressure on Israel — the negotiation was bound to stalemate one way or another. If we stuck to our vague positions, the Four and Two-Power talks would collapse, with the blame falling on the United States. If we were specific we would be in a major brawl with Israel without gaining the friendship of the Arabs. On the contrary, the Soviet Union and its clients would be the major beneficiaries. And if we shied away from pressing Israel, for either domestic or foreign policy reasons, the negotiations would again grind to a halt. To me, this was the inevitable consequence of attempting a comprehensive settlement when the parties' positions were so far apart, the Soviets supported the Arab position, and we had not yet maneuvered to a mediator's role.

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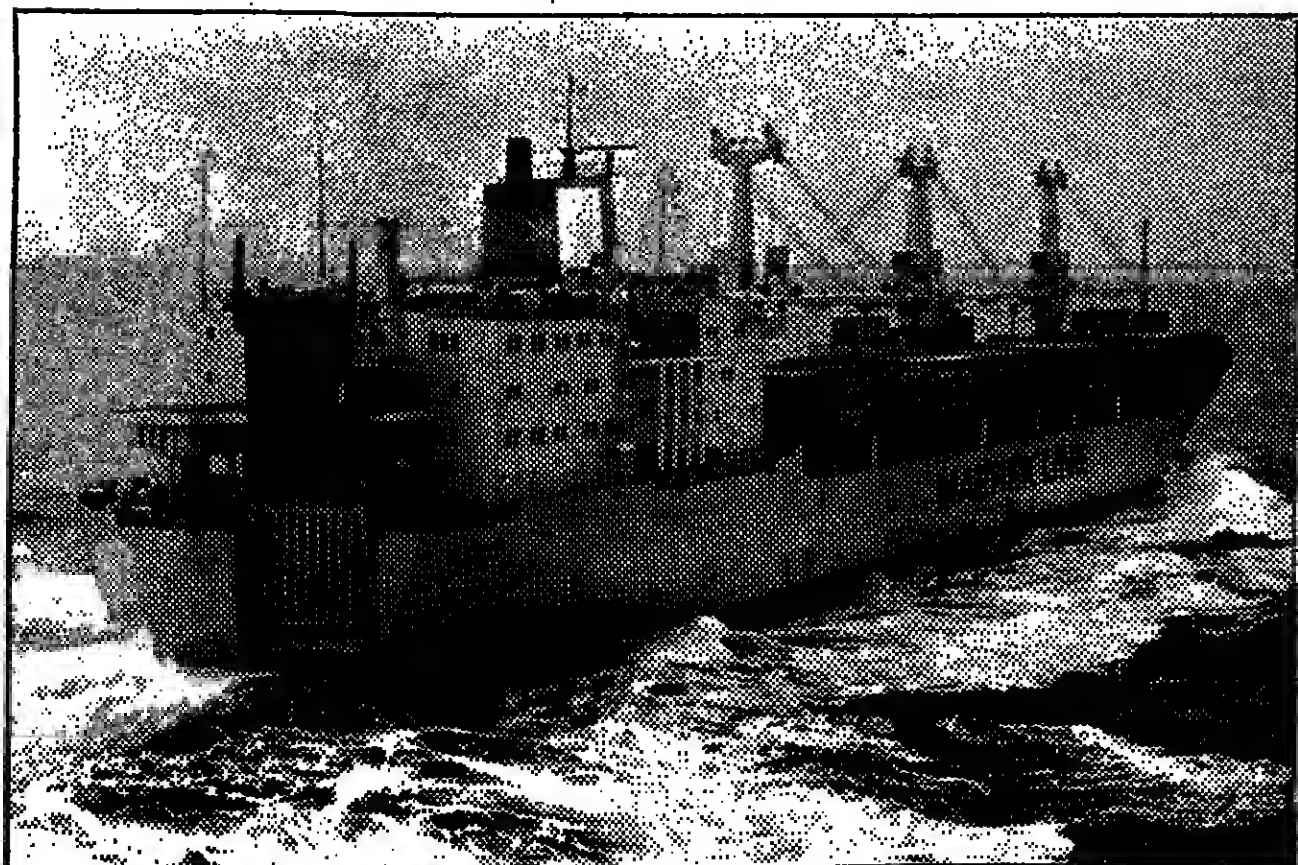
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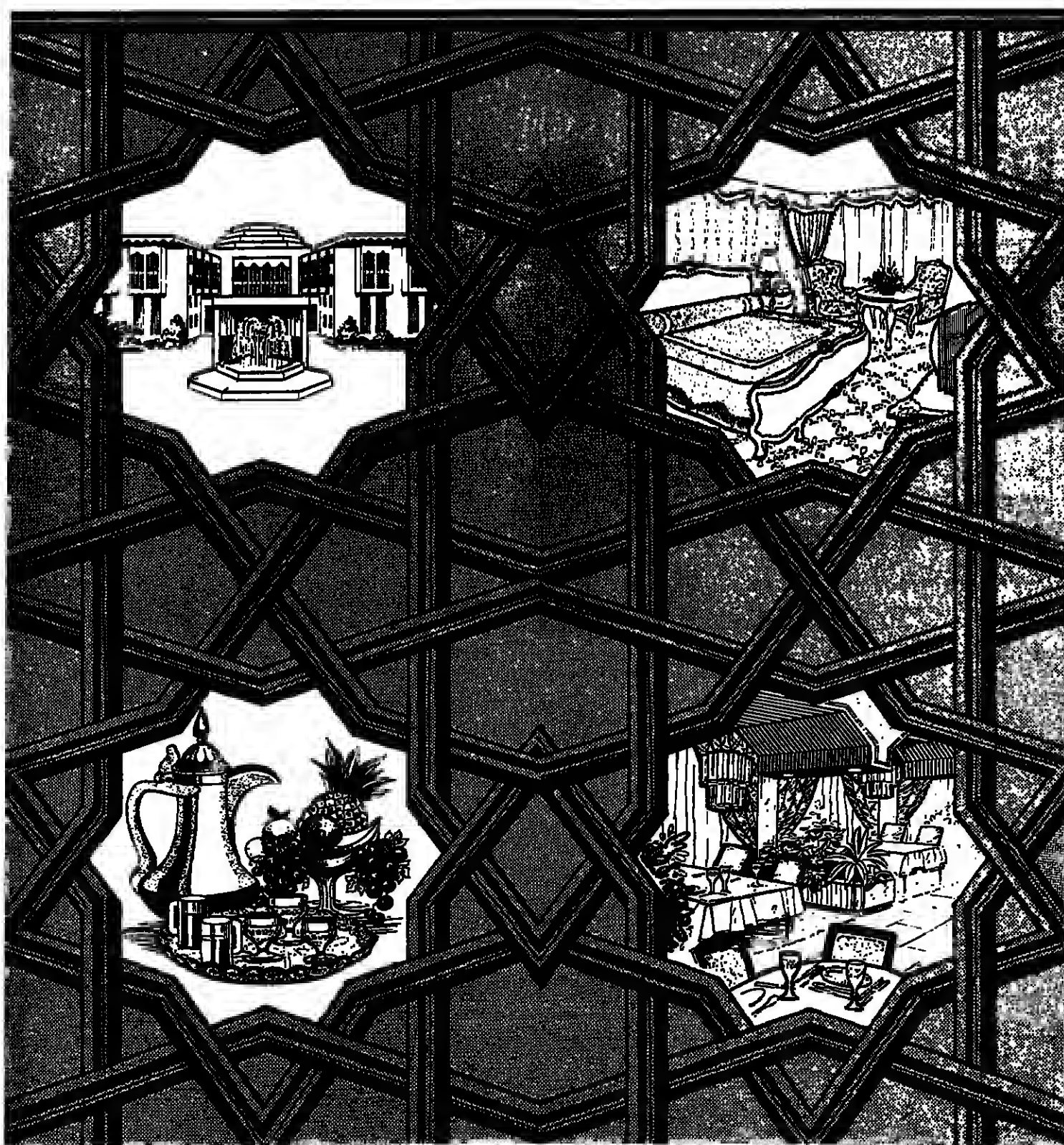
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KENNEDY'S CANDIDACY

With his position on running for the U.S. presidency still not finally declared, Senator Edward Kennedy remains one of the strongest factors in the election campaign. If he decides to run, and there are enough indications from his side that this is the intention, then the Arab world might well have to face a pro-Israeli American president. If he does not, the Arabs will have to keep a careful look-out for signs of a deal whereby President Carter agrees to incorporate into his platform elements of the senator's own — on things external as well as domestic.

Calls for the senator's nomination have been raised in every American presidential election since 1968. Yet the senator was wise enough not to heed them. In addition to his own youth and comparative inexperience, there was much in his personal past to live down. The general view now is that he has gained in stature sufficiently to equal the high office he was always expected to seek, although many party-leaders, political observers and members of the academic community might still disagree.

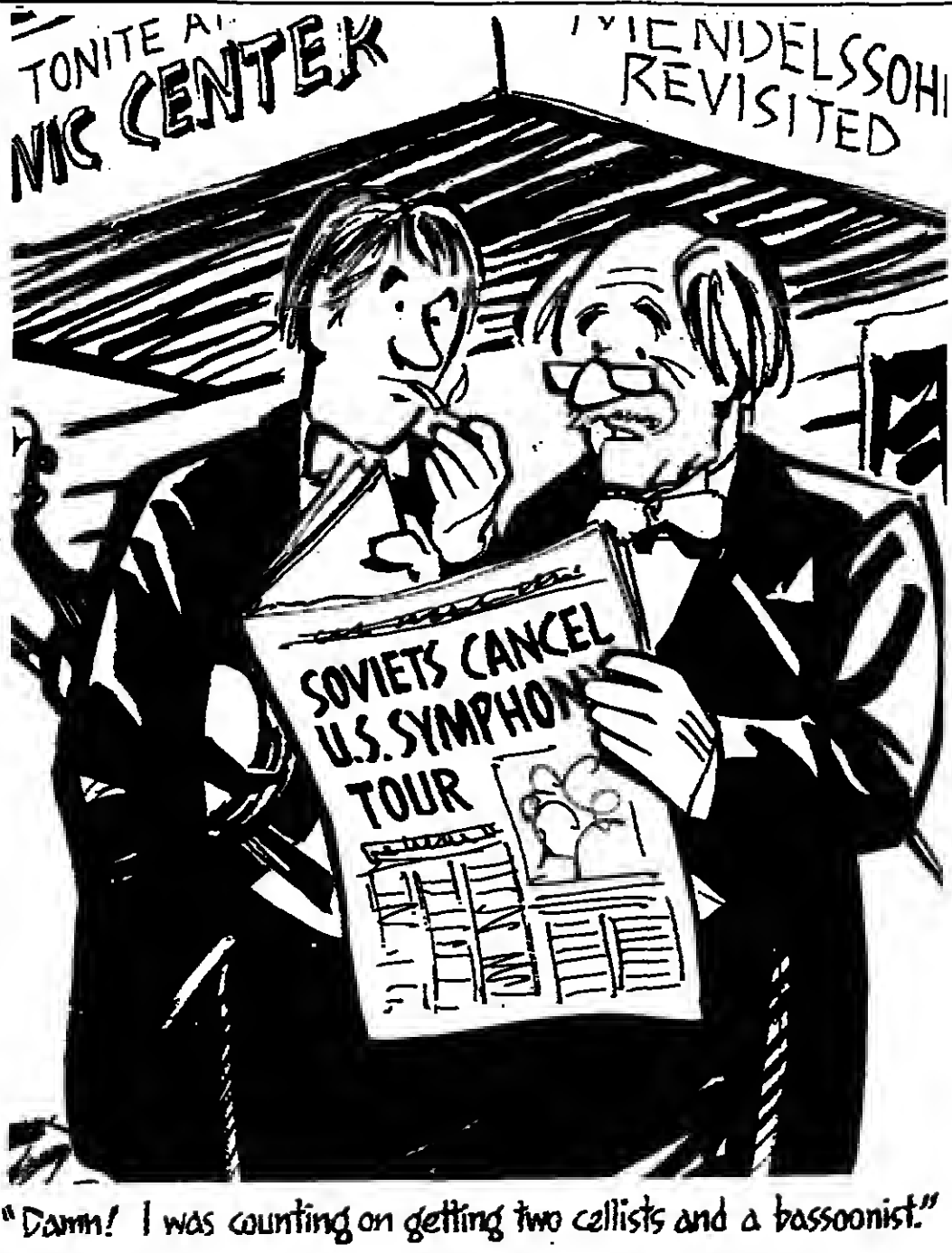
Senator Kennedy has retained the liberal mantle of his late brother, and has increased his popularity in recent years by supporting more firmly the cause of the American dispossessed. It was noticeable that, when he challenged President Carter a few days ago, he chose the economy as his subject.

The two important questions are: will Kennedy, once he decides to run, be able to wrest the Democratic nomination from President Carter? And will he, if he succeeds in displacing the president, be able to win the election?

While it is notoriously difficult to win against an incumbent, this has happened in the past. The senator has entrenched Democratic support, and the coincidence of presidential and senatorial elections will mean that many Democratic senators will want to support his nomination, hoping that the Kennedy charisma will ease their own return to the Senate.

The senator, a Northerner and a Liberal, is perhaps weak in Southern and Middle America. To improve his chances there he would have to choose a representative of these two regions as a running-mate, with the inevitable dilution of his platform this will mean.

But if the Democrats in the end choose to field him as their candidate, the Republicans will have John Connally opposing. The electorate would then have a classic liberal-conservative choice to make.



"Damn! I was counting on getting two cellists and a bassoonist."

India and the king, or how to lose a crown

By Sumanda Datta-Ray

There was relief in New Delhi on September 26 when the King of Sikkim, Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, set off for London after being removed from a British Airways plane at Calcutta's Dum Dum airport the previous evening.

He had completed all airport formalities on Tuesday and was about to embark when Indian security men in plain clothes told him his name figured on a secret black list of those unable to leave the country without government clearance.

The Chogyal has been in disgrace since 1975, when his opposition to Mrs. Indira Gandhi's annexation of his country provoked a full-scale Indian military attack on the royal palace in Gangtok, the Sikkimese capital.

Since the government had given him a passport, granted his application for foreign exchange to pay for the trip, and decided the timing of his visit to Britain and the U.S. its permission might reasonably have been assumed.

Telex and telephone lines between Calcutta and New Delhi were busy all Wednesday until formal sanction was received. Predictably, Prime Minister Charan Singh's government blames overzealous Calcutta officials for going by a black list compiled during Mrs. Gandhi's emergency. Ironically, Mrs. Gandhi now heads the revised list.

The bigger irony is that, with things boiling up for India all along the Himalayan border with Tibet — and especially in the three landlocked buffer kingdoms of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim — New Delhi was far more discomfited than the Chogyal by Tuesday's blunder. The last thing Indian leaders want is the Chogyal to be in Gangtok on October 12 when Sikkim will go to the polls for the first time since the takeover.

Though none of the eight parties and innumerable independents (a total of 280 candidates) contesting 32 Assembly seats are allowed openly to canvass restoration of the Kingdom's independence, no one can miss the clear message of election promises to regain Sikkim's political rights and self-respect.

Voters are expressed to repudiate the group of politicians led by the former Chief Minister, Lendrup Dorji Kazi, and his British wife, who acted as India's agent in the annexation. Policy reviled as 'country-seller', Kazi, who was in Mrs. Gandhi's party when her star was in the ascendant and now flaunts the Janata label, has been forced to withdraw from the keenly contested Gangtok constituency and seek refuge in a safe seat in the northern hills.

Another outcome India fears is a strengthening of the lobby representing ethnic Nepalese, who comprise 75 per cent of Sikkim's population and grumble about being inadequately rewarded for their part in promoting New Delhi's strategy by

opposing the Chogyal's regime. Its election victory could intensify the community's separatist demands in Nepalese-populated areas in Darjeeling and along the entire North-Eastern Frontier with China.

Disillusioned with India, many Nepalese leaders — including some who took a leading part in the manoeuvres leading to annexation — were this week turning to the Chogyal. He had to be bundled out before his influence became decisive.

New Delhi's problem is in continuing the British legacy of treating the sub-continent as India's sphere of influence. The dilemma has to be viewed in the context of unsettled conditions in adjoining Nepal, whose Indian-supported political leader, Bisheshwar Prasad Koirala, claims to have been the intended victim of an abortive murder attempt on September 25.

Though differences between Kathmandu and New Delhi were reportedly patched up during Eionan King Birendra's recent talks with Charan Singh, it is significant that the monarch should have seized on a presidential palace banquet in New Delhi to lecture India on 'the principles of mutual respect for sovereign equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.'

The practice of law in South Africa

By Donald Woods

LONDON—

Shun Chetty, the South African lawyer who represented hundreds of blacks charged with political offences over the past five years, said in London this week that he had fled into exile because he feared the security police were about to arrest him for helping black dissidents escape from the country.

"Political circumstances in South Africa forced me to go beyond normal law practice and to become an activist," he said. "I could no longer function simply as a lawyer for other black victims of apartheid and began to give financial aid and political advice to them as well — and I think the police were on to this."

Chetty, 38 said intensified harassment by the security police, the Transvaal Law Society and government officials had made it impossible for him to continue representing his clients properly and that secret trials were being held in which blacks were convicted and sentenced without the knowledge of their lawyers, families, relatives or friends.

Chetty describes two cases, those of Sipho Madondo and Petrus Molefe, in which his clients had already been imprisoned on Robben Island before he heard they had been tried and sentenced to 15 and 12 years respectively.

In another case Chetty heard shortly before such a trial that his client, Velapi Ngenwenya, was to appear in a court — but, when he attempted to

Turkey's bubbling political pot

By Phil Davison

ANKARA —

The fate of Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit's 21-month-old social democratic government will depend on crucial lower house by-elections and partial Senate elections on October 14.

With his majority whittled into a minority by a series of defections to the right-wing opposition, the chances of Ecevit's retaining power until the next scheduled general elections in the summer of 1981 look slim.

At present, his Republican Peoples Party (RPP) and regular independent deputy supporters have 219 seats in the 450-seat lower house. The right-wing opposition, with independents and small party deputies vote along their usual lines, has 224.

The reason the right-wing has not managed to topple Ecevit despite its new majority is that a successful parliamentary vote of no-confidence requires a quorum, that is, one more than half the full assembly, in this 226 votes.

But the right-wing Justice Party of former Premier Suleyman Demirel looks assured of three of the five house seats being contested on October 14, probably four, and, possibly five.

If the plump, tough-talking Demirel does secure his quorum, there is little doubt that he will topple the Ecevit government through a no-confidence vote.

The real question, however, is what would come next and the most likely answer is a prolonged government crisis.

For Demirel's right-wing parliamentary support includes the ultra-right Nationalist Movement Party (NMP) of former Colonel Alparslan Turkes and the Muslim traditionalist National Salvation Party (NSP) of Necmettin Erbakan.

Those parties ruled along with Demirel's Justice Party between 1975 and 1977 as a so-called "nationalist front" but with sour memories of that experiment still alive even among right-wing Turks, Demirel has pledged not to repeat it.

The Nationalist Front government left Ecevit debts of \$18 billion, including interest, when he took over at the start of 1978.

Demirel has said privately that he would prefer to force early general elections, perhaps next spring, in the hope of forming a Justice Party government

without his far-right partners in the cabinet that will their parliamentary support.

There are two problems with this scenario. The obvious one is whether the two far-right parties would give Demirel parliamentary support without a say in decision-taking.

Secondly, the 18-year-old Turkish constitution makes it extremely difficult to force early elections. In fact, it requires the topping of three successive governments within a few months.

So if Demirel overthrows his poetry-loving rival with a no-confidence vote after October 14, two more governments would have to fall in quick succession before early elections could be called.

All of which points to a prolonged government crisis after October 14.

The elections for 50 senate seats will be important, since Ecevit has a comfortable majority in the higher chamber. But any major shift to the right would obviously increase Demirel's clout in the formation of governments in coming months.

There are normally around 180 seats in the senate, 150 of them elected and 30 or so senators or presidential appointees, both of whose numbers vary.

Of the 150 seats, 50 are elected at a time, on a rotation basis, every six years.

The by-elections, to fill five of seven lower house seats at present vacant as a result of deaths in the provinces of Aydin, Mugla, Edirne, Manisa and Konya. None of these is among the 19 provinces under martial law as a result of political violence.

Ecevit, Demirel and Mr. Erbakan launched their campaigns at the start of this month, with whirlwind tours of these provinces and those facing new elections.

Turkey, however, has rarely been seen in public perhaps because of increasing allegations that the party has been directly involved in many of the average 100 monthly killings in Turkey since Ecevit government took power.

Ethier Erbakan nor Turkey has any real chance of improving on its party's lower house total of 234 seats respectively in the by-elections.

But it will be interesting to see whether Erbakan's strictly-religious NSP picks up a small number of votes in the wake of the revolution in neighbouring Iran.

Since then, the king has studiously played the official Indian reports of Major Chinese incursions across Bhutan's undemarcated northern border with Tibet. He has also, and for the first time, explicitly demanded revision of the 1949 treaty which is thought to inhibit Bhutanese aspirations.

The inspired newspaper campaign that has been launched against Bhutan — it is recognized that Nepal has slipped too far out of Indian control — suggests that King Jigme is playing footsie with the Chinese who apparently hope to gain a foothold in the Kingdom before taking over the 16-mile strip of West Bengal territory that separates Bhutan from southernmost point from Bangladesh.

Similar charges were earlier levelled against Chogyal and against King Birendra's father, King Mehabendra. Reports of a formidable military buildup in Tibet sustain Indian apprehensions.

But meanness in the two remaining buffer kingdoms is prompted less by hostility to, than fear of, India, which continues to pursue nineteenth century policies of the Raj in the Himalayan marches. King Birendra and King Jigme are both baulked by the fate of their fellow-monarch, the Chogyal of Sikkim (OFNS).

confiscated four years ago. The government controlled Press in South Africa promptly began campaign implying that Chetty had fled for financial reasons, defrauded the Biko family, led immoral life and embezzled funds from overseas intended for political trials.

Chetty is now virtually penniless and his qualifications are not valid in Britain. He is supported by his wife while he decides on a career, and is preparing for a lecture tour in the United States.

"South Africa touts two things to the world, freedom of the Press and the independence of judiciary. I can speak of both in terms of my experience," he says.

"As far as the Press goes, there is an armistice statutes prohibiting reportage in a number of critical areas such as military and police activities."

"As far as the judges are concerned it needs to be said that they are not called on to adjudicate the human rights of blacks but simply to interpret statute law — which has effectively eliminated black civil rights anyway."

"You can practise law in South Africa but you escape close identification with political and activists. I came to the end of the road."

"What is left there is not law but a parody through formal procedures which are now more than legalistic formulas for institutional injury (OFNS)

saudi press review

Most of the newspapers Saturday led with the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) statement issued after Chairman Yasser Arafat's talks with black American civil rights leader Jesse Jackson and quoted the Palestinians as having turned down Jackson's suggestion to end armed struggle against Israel. Some newspapers included in their lead stories the PLO's agreement on a ceasefire in South Lebanon and reported a PLO leader as having branded Jackson's proposals as an "American snare".

Al-Bilad and Al-Riyadh led with Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's address to the U.N. General Assembly in which he declared that any settlement of the Middle East problem short of the restoration of Jerusalem would be unacceptable to the Arabs.

Newspapers also frontpaged Arafat's talks in Ankara with Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit and Prince Saud Al-Faisal's meet-

ings with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta. In a front-page story, Al-Nadwa gave prominence to Israel's confiscation of new lands for Jewish settlements on the West Bank of Jordan, while Okaz quoted the Norwegian Naval Commander as having said the Soviet Union was spying over the maneuvers of NATO's forces in the North Sea region.

Al-Riyadh played on its front page a statement by Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation, who said in Paris that Lebanon should and could be saved by the Lebanese themselves. His remarks that Saudi Arabia's differences with the Soviet Union were based on ideologies also received prominence in the paper.

In a reference to Prince Saud Al-Faisal's address to the U.N. General Assembly, Al-Madina said editorially that the world body, which knew all the aspects of the

Palestine problem, has in fact helped in creating problem for the people of Palestine. It endorsed the Foreign Minister's views that the U.N. was more in need of implementing its resolutions with determination than in coming up with fresh ones. The Palestine problem has become so much complicated as a result of Israeli stubborn attitude over the past three decades, it said.

"Saudi Arabia holds the conviction that the unconditional support and unlimited guarantees that Israel received from its friends had in fact satisfied the Zionist leaders that they will not be questioned by the major power," the paper said. "Saudi Arabia only wants that there should be a working paper to deal specifically with the Palestine problem in the U.N. General Assembly," it added.

Al-Jazirah dedicated its editorial to the same subject, saying that the whole world will be exposed to

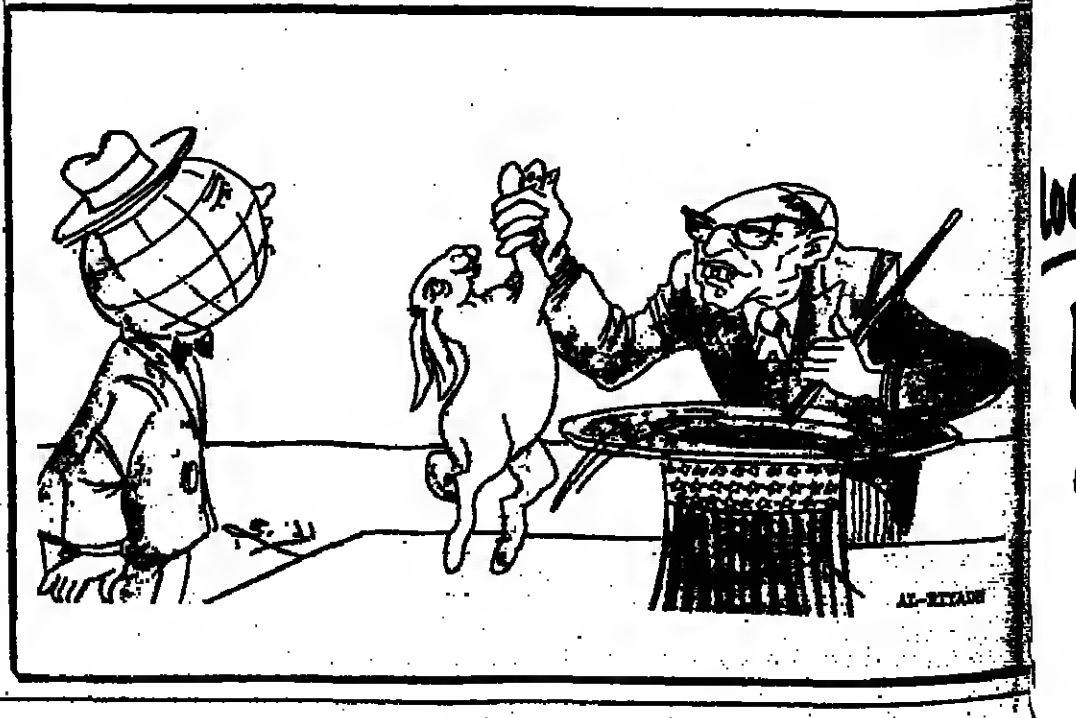
danger if sincere efforts were not exerted to stop Israel from perpetuating its expansionist policies. "It is of paramount importance, at the same time, that the Palestinian people are afforded the opportunity of exercising their legitimate rights," Al-Riyadh held identical views on the subject and went on to say that the Foreign Minister's speech has given a new spur to the world body by reiterating that the peace-loving nations of the world have not yet lost hope in the United Nations. "There is no doubt that it can implement its resolutions provided that there are honest intentions and a firm determination to do so," the paper said.

Deeply convinced that it was time to hold an Arab summit meeting, Al-Nadwa said that "the Lebanese ordeal and the events that have taken place in the wake of the Camp David accords not only call upon the Arab leaders to strive for a halt to the Zionist

aggressions but also to bring about a decisive solution to the Lebanese problem, so that Syria could concentrate wholeheartedly on confronting the enemy and guaranteeing an atmosphere of confidence to the Palestinian refugees."

Another reason for holding the Arab summit, it said, was to check a deterioration in Arab relations as well as the relations between the Gulf states and Iran within the framework of Islamic solidarity.

Referring to Prince Saud Al-Faisal's reaffirmation that Saudi Arabia does not conceal any spite or hatred toward any nation, Al-Bilad said Islam has "taught us to establish the bridges of love and friendship among the peoples of the world." "It is our faith that has enabled us to take firm and studied steps to keep humanity away from difficulties and to create a congenial atmosphere in which freedom, dignity and just right flourish," the paper said.



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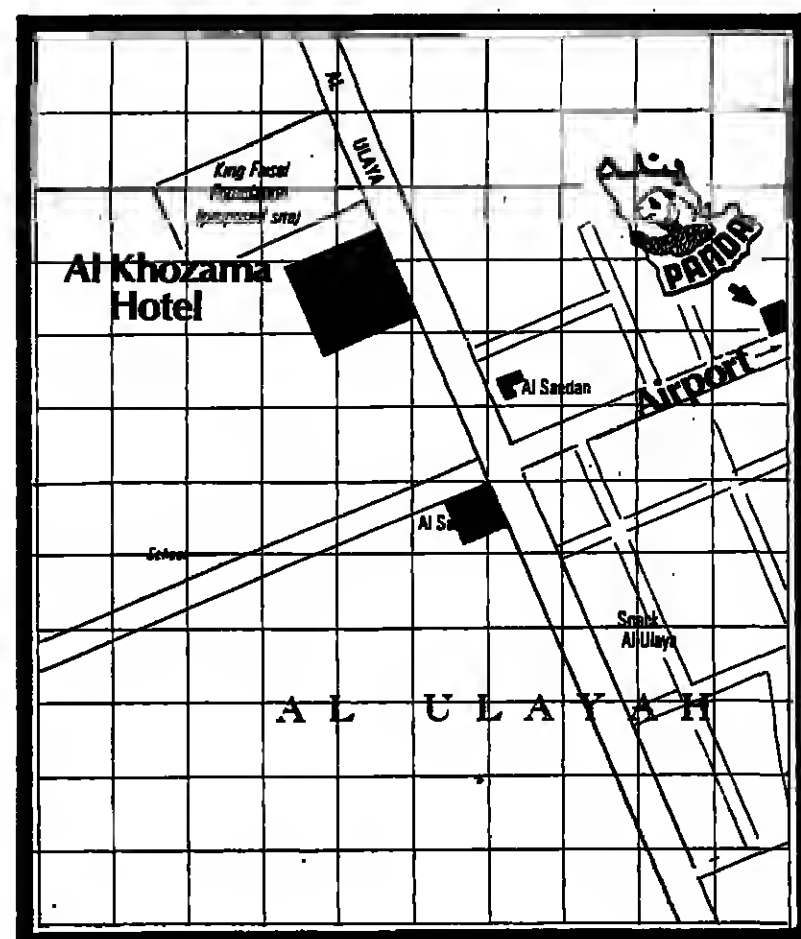
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Washington rules out defense aid to battling factions in Cambodia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — The administration of President Jimmy Carter does not plan to send military aid to any faction in Cambodia at this time, State Department spokesman Hoddling Carter said Friday.

Carter, responding to reports that Prince Norodom Sihanouk was calling for U.S. assistance, said Sihanouk had not been in touch with any U.S. officials to make a formal request.

Moreover, Carter said, the United States feel that the focus at this time should be on humanitarian efforts to relieve the famine that is threatening to kill millions of Cambodians through starvation.

Carter said he would not rule out the possibility that sometime in the future the United States might support Sihanouk as an alternative to the "brutal Pol Pot regime or the Vietnamese puppet administration of Heng Samrin."

"We believe Sihanouk could have a constructive role to play" in developing an independent, humane, Cambodian government, Carter said.

Meanwhile the fallen Pol Pot government claimed Saturday that Vietnamese forces had launched major operations throughout Cambodia and increased their strength to 23 divisions.

The voice of Democratic Kampuchea, believed broadcasting from China, said the Vietnamese reinforcements were in preparation for "massive attacks in the

coming dry season."

The radio said three divisions had recently been added to Hanof's army in Cambodia.

Giving the exact division numbers, the radio said 20 of them were operating from fixed bases while three were on the move and used to reinforce areas in need.

Vietnam's troops had launched particularly strong attacks in central and western Cambodia, the radio said.

Western sources say Vietnam has about 200,000 soldiers in Cambodia.

The Pol Pot radio also Saturday said it was up to the United Nations to find a political solution to the drawn-out war.

The radio, monitored in Bangkok, quoted a lengthy foreign ministry statement as saying the ousted pro-Chinese administration believed the U.N. General Assembly would condemn the invasion that installed the Vietnamese-backed administration in Phnom Penh last January.

The statement said "the Kampuchean people strongly believe that the U.N. and especially the General Assembly will strongly denounce and condemn the criminal acts of Vietnam in Kampuchea."

It said the Pol Pot government also believed the U.N. would "take good and effective measures to demand the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from Kampuchea without conditions, so that the Kampuchean people can solve their problems by themselves."



Cyrus Vance

Vance to visit two countries in E. Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is planning to visit Romania and Yugoslavia in December in a move to encourage the two Communist countries to be independent of Moscow.

Vance accepted "in principle" an invitation from Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei Stelian when he visited Washington last summer, State Department officials said.

Vance has since decided to visit Yugoslavia while he is in Europe primarily to attend a NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels in mid-December.

Hoddling Carter, the State Department spokesman, said Vance had not decided finally to go to Romania and Yugoslavia and that his decision was not linked to the recent dispute with the Soviet Union over Russian troops in Cuba.

Giving defense secrets to Soviets Swedish officer indicted for espionage

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (AP) — A decorated former United Nations officer and security policeman who held a key post with access to military secrets has been indicted for gross espionage for the Soviet Union in district court here.

Stig Bergling was arrested at an Israeli airport last March and extradited to Sweden. He had been planning to settle in the Middle East as a businessman, sensing that his colleagues in Stockholm were on his trail, it was reported.

His fiancée, a 53-year-old Swedish woman, was indicted for aiding and abetting him.

Bergling, who was indicted Friday, confessed and said money

was his sole motive, according to police. He was apparently well paid.

He held a key position as security police liaison officer with the military intelligence at defense staff headquarters here.

The police and military authorities have shrouded the case with secrecy, but it was clear that Bergling fed highly classified information to the Soviet military intelligence, known under the acronym Gru, over an extended period of time.

Sweden's chief of defense staffs said Bergling's espionage "caused extremely grave damage to the Swedish defense" and counter-

espionage security agents.

Informed observers say the Bergling case is the most serious in Sweden since Col. Stig Wennerstrom in the mid-sixties.

Police and military authorities, although still tightlipped, said Friday that when Bergling worked with the security police from 1969-77 he betrayed its organization, investigation methods, including specific cases, and security control.

While he was posted as liaison officer at the defense staff security department, Bergling passed along details about top secret defense installations and plans in case of war.

U.S. vessels rescue 188 Haitians off Florida coast

MIAMI, Oct. 6 (AP) — Two more bedraggled Haitian refugees were plucked from the sea south-east of Miami Friday, capping two days of rescue work that brought nearly 200 Haitians to safety.

A fishing vessel, the *Muti*, reported rescuing the 10 Haitian men Friday afternoon near Orange Cay about 80 miles south-east of Miami, said U.S. Coast Guard petty officer Dan Dewell.

The fishing vessel said the men were in a small wooden boat. It was taken in tow but, "a short time later it sank," Dewell said. The *Muti* was due to dock at Miami Beach late Friday. Earlier Friday, 146 Haitians were brought to Miami on a Coast Guard cutter after being jammed aboard a 40-foot sailboat off Elbow Cay about 125 miles south of Miami.

The 146 and another group of 42 were rescued Thursday, apparently the most ever pulled from the sea on a single day during the two-year exodus from impoverished Haiti.

The group of 146 included half-dozen pregnant women. They were sent for examination at a county health care facility. The group of 42 rode to Key West, Florida, on another Coast cutter. They were found on a boat 50 miles south of Miami.

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But Chief Jonathan unconcerned Lesotho-Cuba flirtation upsets Pretoria

MASERU, Lesotho, Oct. 6 (AP) — This tiny, black-ruled mountain kingdom, where cattle graze outside the American Embassy and local residents boast of the capital's four traffic lights, seems an unlikely place for international intrigue.

Nevertheless, Lesotho, the only country in the world entirely surrounded by another, has established diplomatic relations with Cuba and is now carrying on a flirtation with a Marxist African state, Mozambique.

Nobody is quite sure what this all means for this country of 1.2 million inhabitants, mostly subsistence farmers. But powerful white-ruled South Africa, which encircles Lesotho, is not pleased with the prospect of having Cubans in its own backyard.

"You are playing with fire if you allow Cubans to enter your country," South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha recently cautioned Lesotho during an address in the border city of Bloemfontein. "Don't push things too far."

The country's leader, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, wasn't around to hear Botha's ominous warning. He had jetted off with

President Samora Machel of Mozambique to the nonaligned nations meeting in Havana, Cuba, to attack South Africa's apartheid policies.

But since independence from Britain in 1966, Lesotho has depended for its economic survival on its racist neighbor because of peculiar geography and poverty.

Nearly half of its male wage earners seek work in South Africa for lack of jobs at home. One of Lesotho's main exports is miners to South Africa, who remit millions of dollars to families back home.

Local shops in this sleepy capital of 30,000 persons are filled with South African goods, and imports and exports depend on South African rails and roads.

Most tourists come from South Africa to explore Lesotho's craggy, mountainous interior and to buy African handicrafts.

In spite of this economic reality, or perhaps because of it, Chief Jonathan, as he is better known here, takes great pains to maintain political distance from South Africa.

It is a delicate task to depend economically on another, more

powerful country while publicly criticizing it. But Jonathan manages.

The South African news-magazine, to the point, recently described him as "one of the most adept political tightrope walkers in Africa," likening his critical stance against South Africa to "the role of the brave little boy standing up to the classroom bully."

The diplomatic contacts with Cuba began in June, 1978, when a five-member delegation led by the Cuban Ambassador to Mozambique visited here. Lesotho had already established commercial air links with Marxist-ruled Mozambique visited here.

In May of this year, Nora Frometa, Cuban minister of light industry, paid an official visit to Lesotho and indicated that Cuba was ready to aid the government in development projects, particularly in agriculture, education, health and industry.

The next month, both countries announced the establishment of diplomatic relations. Lesotho appeared unconcerned about its neighbor's reaction.

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Japanese elections start today

Ohira's party may make gains

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (R) — Japan was to vote in a general election Sunday with final polls predicting victory and an increased majority for Premier Masayoshi Ohira's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The conservative LDP, which has ruled Japan continuously since the early 1950s, was forecast to win another four years in power, making gains from almost every other party except the Communists.

But several factors left the outcome uncertain. One, was how voters in one of the world's most expensive countries, would respond to the past few years of inflation, oil price rises, possible tax rises and growing unemployment.

Also in doubt was the outcome of an electoral alliance among centrist parties, including the New Liberal Club formed to clean up politics after the 1976 Lockheed Aircraft scandal.

A lackluster campaign, with surprisingly little reference to the scandal or other bribery allegations, has been dominated by Ohira's apparent determination to either increase taxes or introduce a form of value added tax.

The 69-year-old prime minister, in office less than a year after wresting the leadership from Takeo Fukuda, called the election about 14 months ahead of schedule in an effort to strengthen his mandate to deal with economic problems brought on by oil price rises and worldwide demands that Japan import more and export less.

Ohira wants to increase taxation to eliminate the need to issue high-interest government treasury bonds to cover budget deficits. About 40 per cent of the budget is now covered by the bonds.

With 249 seats in the old 511-seat Lower House, the prime minister is seeking at least 271 seats to give his government power to pass controversial legislation that may be needed to deal with energy and other problems.

If the LDP does not make big gains Ohira could be forced to resign as premier in the same that Takeo Miki stood down to take responsibility for the party's relatively poor showing.

Press surveys say the LDP will win between 263 and 274 seats in the Lower House.

They also suggest Ohira's faction in the LDP could emerge as the biggest in the party. It is now the second smallest of five factions.

Among the losers, according to the surveys, will be the major opposition Japan Socialist Party. The party, which had 117 seats in the old house, is forecast to lose up to 15 seats.

The Communist Party, now repairing ties with Moscow after more than a decade of estrangement from both the Soviet Union and China, is expected to win up to 29 seats, compared with 19 in the former parliament.

The surveys predict the Buddhist-orientated Komeito (Clean Government Party) will win between 40 and 51 seats, less than its previous 56, after a feud between lay supporters and priests.

But Komeito's main centrist ally, the Democratic Socialist Party, is expected to increase slightly its lower house representation from 28.

Komeito and the Democratic Socialists have formed an electoral alliance with two other parties, the LDP splinter group New Liberal Club and the United Socialist Democrats, which broke away from the Japan Socialist Party.

700,000 children who have no schools to go to.

These include Indian children who do not speak Spanish and many who live in remote villages.

While the problem of access to education is a serious one, the dropout rate presents worse problems, said Jorge Padua of the College of Mexico, a postgraduate elite research school.

Padua says education's supply and demand has increased over the past 15 years due to high birth rates, the need for more skilled workers and urban migration has contributed to the demand.

Experts say the Mexican average of 3-6 years of schooling is bound to improve because nearly half of the country's population of 65 million is 15 or younger.

Statistics show that 6 million Mexicans over the age of 15, about a fourth of the adult population, are illiterate.

A new government program called "primary school for all children" increased grammar school enrollment by more than one million this year, but there are still

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S.F. SNIPER: Police cars surround a San Francisco building where a sniper held at least one person hostage Saturday. The gunman, who fired bullets into rush-hour crowds below, injured one person. Negotiations went underway as police cordoned off the area and intensified the siege.

S.F. gunman takes hostage; holds off scores of police

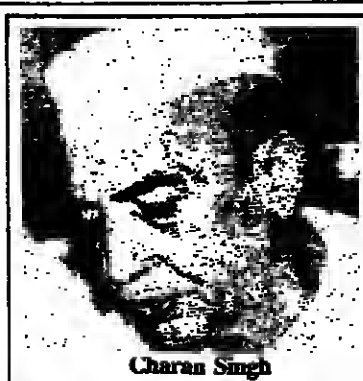
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (AP) — A sniper holding at least one hostage and threatening to toss explosives from a downtown office building kept scores of police at bay Saturday after rush-hour crowds ran for cover when he opened fire, wounding one man.

The gunman, who told police he was "chief Cherokee of the Slawoo," told a radio station he wanted an end to oppression, the elimination of slums and \$1 million distributed to needy children. It was unclear if the name group meant anything.

The radio station's news director said the gunman "sounded agitated and I just let him talk."

A motorcade carrying former President Gerald Ford was diverted from the cordoned area on its way to a Republican fundraiser at the St. Francis Hotel.

The sniper, who demanded to speak to Mayor Dianne Feinstein, wounded at least one passerby with one of dozens of shots that sporadically erupted from an office window on the 16th floor.



India chief okays new legislation to fight hoarding

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (R) — Indian President Sanjiva Reddy has approved a new law providing for preventive detention of up to six months for hoarders and black-market dealers of essential commodities.

The measure, which went into effect Friday, was introduced by caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh in an effort to maintain a flow of commodities and keep down prices.

Singh said Thursday that existing laws were insufficient to deal with economic offences.

Singh told reporters that, in order to determine who was hoarding or black marketeering, the government had fixed a limit on stocks of various commodities and the prices at which they were to be sold.

The new law has attracted criticism from opposition politicians who believe the caretaker government should not make major policy changes before January's national elections.

U.S. anti-atomic protesters begin assault on plant site

SEABROOK, New Hampshire, Oct. 6 (AP) — Carrying truck tire inner tubes and makeshift rafts, anti-nuclear demonstrators began an assault early Saturday on the still unfinished Seabrook atomic power plant.

As daylight broke over the marshland surrounding the plant, groups of demonstrators used the tubes and rafts to form pontoon-like bridges, enabling them to reach the perimeters of the plant on the Atlantic coast.

Reporters on the scene estimated the number of early protesters at nearly 1,000.

The name "Seabrook" has become nearly synonymous with the anti-nuclear movement in the United States after repeated protests at the plant site of this small, rural northeastern state.

The Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook, sponsor of the protest, said it expected as many as 2,000 demonstrators to take part in a daybreak attempt to occupy the site.

Inside the huge, \$2.6 billion plant's construction zone, state troopers from five states and U.S. National Guardsmen prepared Friday for the onslaught.

Dayton Duncan, a spokesman for the state, said some National Guard troops were supporting the estimated 250 police on duty by setting up a communications system and field kitchen.

The state asked hospitals throughout New Hampshire to prepare for injuries. In Concord, 80 kilometers away, a hospital worker said extra staff was called in and a helicopter pad was hurriedly built behind the hospital.

Some demonstrators carried wire cutters and other tools to break through chainlink fence topped with barbed wire surrounding the plant. Others brought medical supplies, two-way radios and food.

The plant, which officials estimate is about 17 per cent completed, has been plagued by legal and regulatory challenges that have boosted construction costs and postponed the planned completion date.

Chinese to send Japanese people new giant panda

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (AP) — China hopes to present Japan with another female giant panda when Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira visits China in December. Peking's official Xinhua news agency reported Saturday.

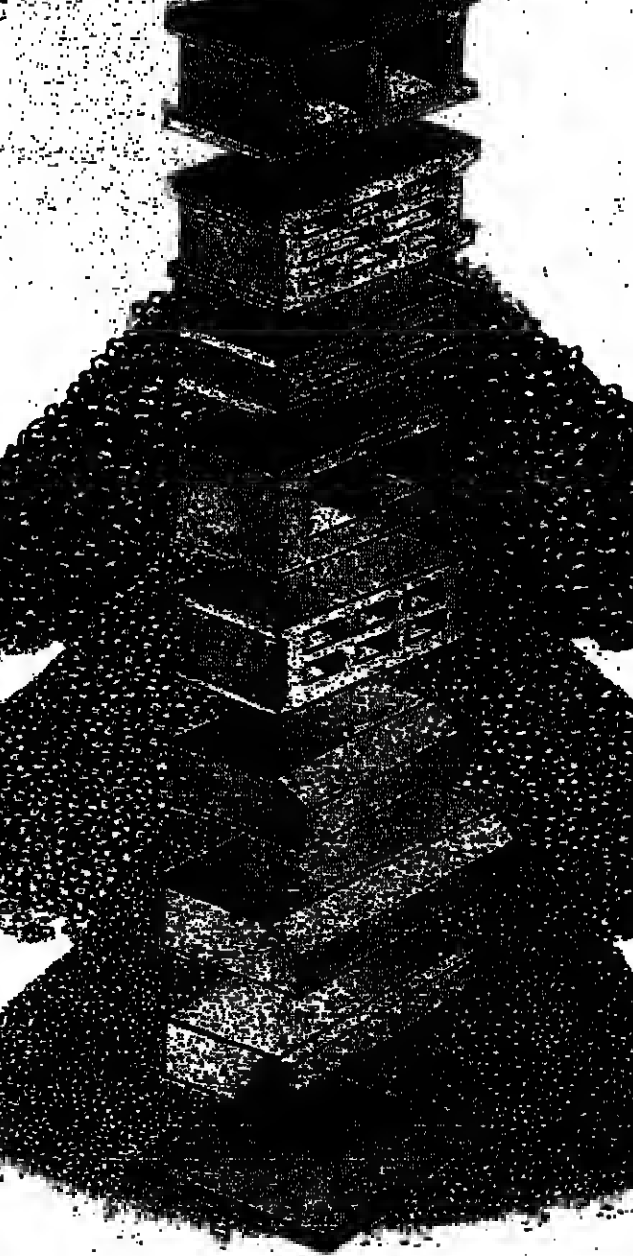
Xinhua said the Panda will replace Lan Lan, the giant female panda, which died from kidney ailment and uremia last month in Tokyo's Ueno Zoo.

Lan Lan and its mate, Kang, were gifts from the late Premier Chou En-lai, to commemorate normalization of relations between Japan and China in October 1972.

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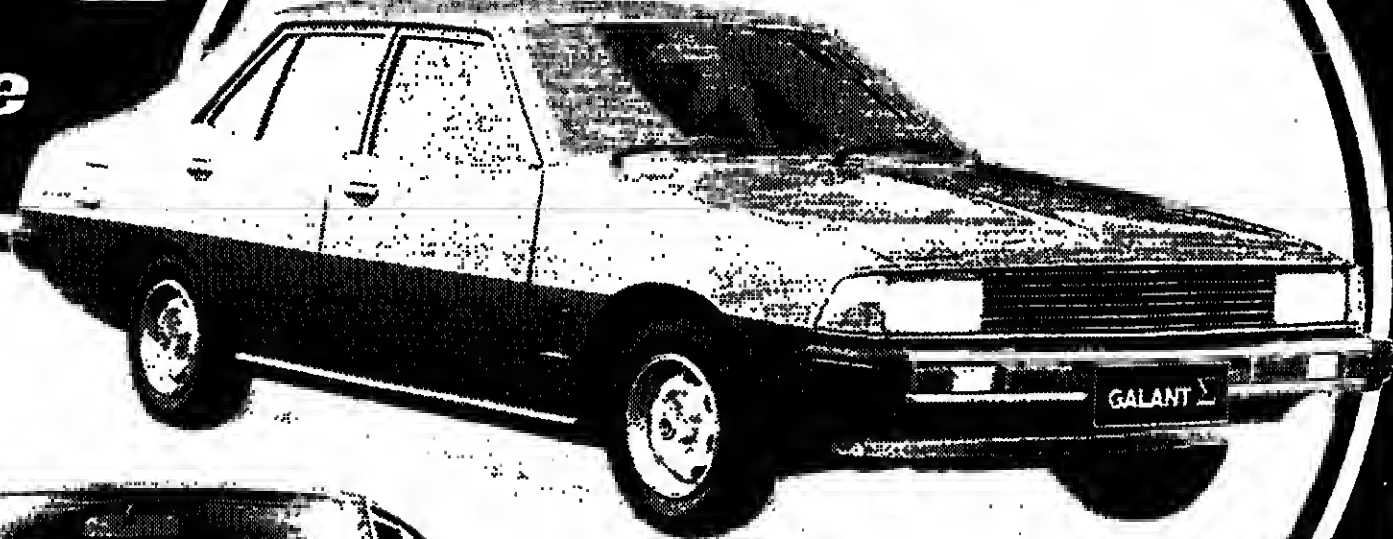
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Japan, S. Korea, W. Germany, Italy

4 nations lead U.S. as world contractors

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — Four countries — Japan, South Korea, West Germany and Italy — now lead the United States in the ranks of the leading nations engaged in worldwide construction and industrial project activity.

In reporting this Friday, the U.S. Department of Commerce said that over the three years 1976-78 the United States slipped from first place with \$8.6 billion worth of revenue, or 16 per cent of the world total, to fifth place with \$3.2 billion worth of business, or 7.9 per cent.

Linear car breaks own record speed

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (AP) — An experimental linear car, floating just above the track on a magnetic cushion, sped up to 407 kilometers an hour, renewing its own world record Saturday, officials of the Japan National Railway (JNR) said.

The record was set during nine round-trip test runs on a seven-kilometer stretch of test track extending to the south from the JNR's Miyazaki test center in Kyushu, southern Japan, JNR said.

The test car picked up speed enormously and developed a speed of 417 kilometers per hour at a point 2.4 kilometers from the starting point and 43 seconds after its start, JNR said.

It bettered the old record of 382 kilometers per hour established on Sept. 28.

One of the most important developments of recent years, it said, has been the emergence of several developing countries as suppliers of construction, and to some extent engineering services. South Korea has been the most successful of the group. From \$3.2 billion worth of contracts in 1976 it moved up to \$6.9 billion in 1978.

Brazil is the other major contractor nation to enter the ranks of global competitors, but the Philippines, Pakistan and India are also increasingly prominent, especially in the Middle East where they supply workers for projects, the department said.

South Korea has been able to upgrade the technology component of its role.

The Brazilian government recently concluded a deal with the Iraqi government to supply \$1 billion worth of Brazilian engineering and construction goods and services in exchange for oil.

The South Korean government will reimburse its construction if their bids should prove successful.

"For the U.S. engineering and construction in doing business abroad has produced some gloomy trends," the department said. "The American share of worldwide construction and industrial project activity has been slipping steadily, and the expectation is that a turnaround will not occur in the near term. The main problem has been intense foreign competition, which keeps getting stronger, and an important ingredient of that competition is the aggressive role of governments in both the industrialized and developing countries to support their national firms."



NEW FUEL WONDER: Scientists in America are predicting great things for the latest development in the fight for alternative sources of fuel to overcome the petroleum shortage. "Stretching" is the term used to describe the effect when limestone is mixed with coal in a special furnace and blasted with compressed air. The advantages are said to be numerous...including the fact that it is economical and clean. Picture shows key ingredients of lime and limestone.

Group of 77 urges investment

Industrial powers rapped over protectionist moves

ISTANBUL, Oct. 6 (R) — Industrialized nations are intensifying protectionist measures against manufactured exports from developing countries, an international conference of developing countries said.

The conference, attended by industry ministers from 26 countries, also attacked "the present general trend of industrialized countries to reduce the technical and financial assistance needed for industrial development of developing countries."

The week-long conference, organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Program (UNIDO), listed in its final declaration recommendations to be discussed at INIDO's next general conference in New Delhi next January.

It expressed concern "that industrialized countries are intensifying protectionist measures vis-a-vis the export of manufactures of developing countries."

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which, in turn, slows down the expansion of international trade."

Among its recommendations were the compilation of a directory of consultancy and subcontracting facilities for use by developing countries, and the encouragement of export-oriented industries.

Other recommendations included drawing up an inventory of a country's industrial skills, to be made available to other developing countries, and setting up an agency to coordinate information on the skills and services available in developing countries.

At the United Nations, the "Group of 77," comprising 119 developing countries, has called on its members to give particularly favorable treatment to investments from the Third World.

The appeal was made in a declaration approved by foreign ministers of the group at a private three-day meeting which ended last Friday. It was distributed to the press Friday.

Tunisian Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri also told correspondents that Indian Ambassador Brajesh Chandra Mishra had succeeded him as group chairman for the next 12 months.

The declaration said: "within the framework of their national policies and legislations, the recipient developing countries are urged to take steps to guarantee the security of investment from other developing countries and to grant especially favorable treatment to those investments."

Asked if it was a special appeal for investments from the developing oil exporters, Mishra said: "It is not necessarily an appeal to the oil-rich countries, although they are the most able to do it. But among the 77 are other countries with the capacity to make such investments."

The declaration reiterated a proposal for global negotiations on international economic cooperation.

OTTAWA, Oct. 6 (R) — Canada will raise the price of natural gas sold to the United States by more than 20 per cent from Nov. 3, Energy Minister Ray Hnatyshyn said.

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Weekly Wall Street

Energy issues top the list

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP) — Energy issues are clearly leading the pack as the stock market heads into the home stretch of 1979.

In a typical session this past week, names like Cities Service, Getty, Pennzoil, Phillips, Petroleum and Texaco dotted the list of new 12-month highs at the New York Stock Exchange.

The same day, seven of the 10 most active issues at the American Stock Exchange were energy companies.

The reasons for this kind of showing are well known to all: prices of oil have soared this year, and all indications point to continued pressure on energy supplies in the years ahead.

Lately every rumor or preliminary report of a possible new oil or gas discovery has touched off a wave of speculative buying.

But Wall Street analysts are divided over whether the prominent position of the energy stocks is good or bad news for investors.

To some pessimists, it's a symptom of a possible top in the overall market. While energy stocks lately have helped put most mar-

ket indicators at their highest levels of the year, they argue, their strength has masked a generally lackluster performance by many other stocks.

Pirates go to World Series; Orioles beaten

Stargell slams Reds; Pittsburgh goes wild

Baltimore loses 4-3 to be denied sweep



Willie Stargell

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 6 (AP) — Wondrous Willie Stargell drove in three runs with an awesome home run and a double and the Pittsburgh Pirates charged into the 1979 baseball world series with a 7-1 victory over the Cincinnati Reds Friday, completing a three-game sweep of their National League championship series.

The Pirates will meet the winner of the Baltimore Orioles-California Angels playoff for baseball's world championship, with the Series beginning Tuesday night in the American League city.

Pittsburgh's first National League pennant since 1971 set off a wild, emotional demonstration by a crowd of 42,240 who ignored a gloomy, damp afternoon to cheer home their team. The Pirates gave them plenty to cheer about.

Pirates' winner Bert Blyleven easily controlled the Reds' bats, striking out nine, pitching comfortably with the big lead, and getting the crucial out when he needed them.

Stargell, the 32-year-old leader of the club, continued an amazing season by hammering his second homer of these playoffs. The first, a three-run shot in the 11th inning of the opener, gave the Pirates a

5-2 victory in Cincinnati. This one was a carbon copy — a high, arching drive that soared far and deep into the second deck in right field leading off the third inning.

The blow gave the Pirates a 3-0 lead, and the crowd, sensing the kill, cheered so long that Stargell came out of the dugout for a curtain call. He tipped his hat, blew kisses to the fans, and smiled broadly.

One out later, Bill Madlock walked another homer — this one a sizzling line drive that lacked the soaring majesty of Stargell's shot. But it produced the same result, sending the fans into a frenzy.

With the Three Rivers Stadium scoreboard, screaming "Bombs Away in Pittsburgh, Pa.," the Pirate parrot, the team's good luck mascot, did a joyful dance on top of the winner's dugout.

Both homers came against reliever Fred Mornan, who had replaced Cincinnati starter Mike Laocoss in the second inning. Laocoss allowed only one hit, but was sabotaged by his wildness and some less-than-perfect fielding by the Reds. Laocoss walked four of the 11 batters he faced.

Before the game, Blyleven — the only Major League baseball player born in the Netherlands — played cards in the loose, oozy,

music-filled Pirates dressing room, seeming quite at ease. Laocoss, on the other hand, appeared tense and tight. Their performances reflected those pre-game postures.

Stargell's three RBI gave him six for the series — quite a change from his past performances in these championships. Stargell had played in five previous playoffs and totaled six RBIs in them. He matched that output in just three games this year.

The veteran Blyleven, who had completed only four of 37 starts during the regular season, turned in a gritty performance, scattering eight hits. The only run he allowed came in the sixth when Johnny Bench straightened out one of the right-hander's curves and drove it for his fifth career playoff homer.

ANAHEIM, California Oct. 6 (AP) — Larry Harlow's run-scoring single in the ninth inning, after a disastrous error by Baltimore centerfielder Al Bumbry, brought the California angels an exciting 4-3 victory over Baltimore Friday night, denying the Orioles a sweep of the American League championship series.

The Orioles, who lead two games to one, will get another chance to wrap up the best-of-five series Saturday.

They blew a golden opportunity to complete the sweep Friday night, when they led 3-2 in the ninth inning but could not hang on.

With one out in the ninth, Rod Carew doubled to left and Baltimore manager Earl Weaver brought in Don Stanhouse to relieve Dennis Martinez.

As the crowd of 43,199 at Anaheim Stadium roared on every pitch, Stanhouse, who won the series opener and also pitched in the second game, walked Angels' catcher Brian Downing.

Then Bobby Grich, like Harlow a former Oriole, hit a sinking line drive to center. Bumbry raced in and got to the ball but dropped it for an error as Carew scored the tying run and Downing stopped at second.

Harlow following with his single

to left. Downing, running all the way, crossed the plate with the winning run just before the jubilant California fans poured out of the stands to cheer their team.

The Orioles had jumped ahead 3-2 in the seventh when Bumbry slammed a one-out triple Terry Crowley, batting for shortstop Kiko Garcia, singled to center to score Bumbry.

Lansford scored in the first inning for the Angels.

The Orioles tied the score in the fourth when Ken Singleton doubled off the right center field and Eddie Murray slapped a single to left.

Baylor belted a shot over the left field fence with one out in the fourth, putting California ahead again.

The victory went to Angels reliever Don Aase, who took over in the next inning and allowed one run over the final four innings.

English soccer scores

LONDON, Oct. 6 (R) — Results of Friday night's football matches were:

Division Three	
Colchester	1 Reading 1
Division Four	
Stockport	2 Hereford 1



TITLE FIGHT: Larry Holmes takes a punch from challenger Earnie Shavers during the first round of their fight in Las Vegas recently. Holmes went on to retain his heavyweight title.

U.S. edges closer to Davis Cup win

SYDNEY, Oct. 6 (R) — United States Open champion John McEnroe Saturday gave his country a firm grip on the Davis Cup semi-final against Australia, beating the host nation's number one player, John Alexander, in straight sets.

McEnroe's 9-7, 6-2, 9-7 victory in four hours gives the United States a two rubbers to nil lead after the opening singles matches.

Friday Vitas Gerulaitis beat Australia's Mark Edmondson 8-10, 14-16, 10-8, 6-3, 6-3 in a six-hour marathon.

That match, like Saturday's was interrupted by rain.

A sudden hailstorm delayed play for seventy minutes in the first set.

Saturday's scheduled doubles

South Africans admitted to Dutch disabled games

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6 (R) — The Dutch government has said South Africa can participate in the Olympic Games for Paraplegics and the Physically Disabled in the Netherlands next year because it expects the South African team to be multiracial.

But in a letter to the lower house of parliament, Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw said if there were no "favorable developments" from the South African government in the next few months, the Dutch government would have to reconsider its support for the Games, due to be held in Arnhem from June 21 to July 5, 1980.

The letter to parliament contained a report by the Dutch ambassador in Pretoria, who investigated the question of sport in South Africa. It also summarized recent talks in New York between van der Klaauw and the Nigerian ambassador to the United Nations, Akporode Clark, who is chairman of the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee.

Clark felt the Dutch government should not support the games if South Africa took part. The Nigerian ambassador said that while some sports events there may be integrated, sport in general was not integrated because of apartheid.

Van der Klaauw's letter made no mention of warnings attributed to Clark by the Dutch press last month, according to which economic sanctions could be imposed on the Netherlands if the Dutch government allowed entry to the South African team for the

match between Alexander and Phil Deot and the United States pair of Stan Smith and Bob Lutz has been postponed.

Under Davis Cup rules, Alexander did not have to play again Saturday, having already played more than thirty games.

Alexander had no answer to the faster moving American's aggressive style of play.

Several times the left-handed McEnroe hit miraculous winners from seemingly impossible positions, astonishing both the crowd and his opponent.

Throughout the four-hour encounter, McEnroe had all the answers.

When Alexander stayed back he drew him to the net with deft drop shots, then lobbed, leaving

the Australian stranded.

And when Alexander rushed the net, McEnroe passed him with shots worthy of Rod Laver.

In fact, McEnroe regards any comparison with the great Australian left-hander as a compliment.

In Bloomington, Minnesota, Martina Navratilova repelled the spirited challenge of unseeded Ann Kiyomura and advanced to the semifinals of the U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Championships with a 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 victory Friday night.

For the second straight week, Kiyomura defeated Navratilova in the first set. Last week in Atlanta, Georgia, Kiyomura won 7-5 and led 2-0 in second set before succumbing to the 22-year-old Czech.

Friday night Navratilova won the final five matches of the second set and then broke Kiyomura's serve twice in the final set.

"You can never assume anything in this business," said Navratilova, the world's top-ranked woman player. "You saw what happened tonight."

Kiyomura said "I guess I just let up. Instead of trying harder I sat back. Once she gets her game together, forget it."

Navratilova will meet Dianne Fromholtz in one semi-final match Saturday. Fromholtz defeated Billy Jean King Thursday in the quarterfinals.

Trevino ties with Graham in Texas Open golf lead

SAN ANTONIO, Texas Oct. 6 (AP) — Lee Trevino, the toast of the gallery but never a winner in this predominantly Mexican-American city, fired a five-under-par 65 Friday and was tied with steady Lou Graham for the second-round lead in the Texas Open.

Trevino reeled off three birdies in the first four holes and was five-under-par for the day after 10 holes. But he bogeyed No. 15 before adding another birdie to finish at 65. He shot a 68 Thursday.

Graham, blistered the 6,525-yard Oak Hills Country Club course for a 64 Friday and was knotted with Trevino at seven-under-par 133.

Doug Tewell, Keith Fergus and Eddie Pearce were one stroke back at 134 and three local favorites, Ben Crenshaw, Rik Massengale and John Mahaffey, were two strokes off the pace.

Peace and Fergus both shot 65s to move into the second-place tie with Tewell. Tewell, who had to qualify Monday, had a 68 Friday to go with his first-round 66.

Peace, who had been fighting a season-long slump, gave much of the credit to a briefcase-sized computer he has been using the past month to refine his putting stroke. The computer uses a series of colored lights to tell a golfer whether his putting stroke is smooth and straight. Peace uses it in hotel rooms.

Mahaffey also had a 64 Friday, while Massengale had a 66. His 69 Thursday was his first sub-70 performance in 33 rounds. Crenshaw had a 65 Friday after shooting a first-round 70.

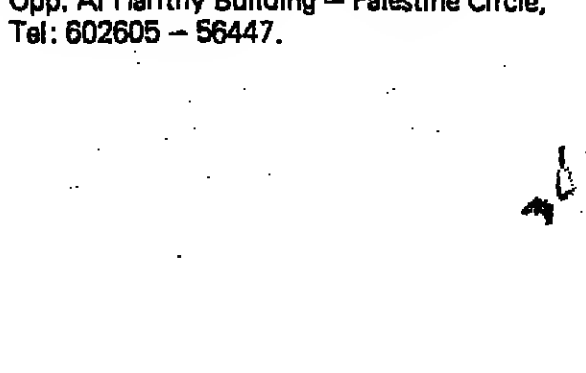
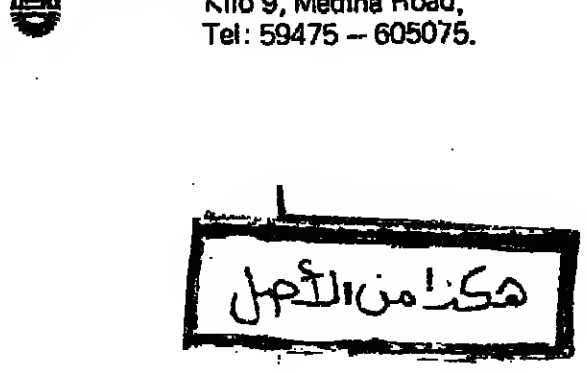
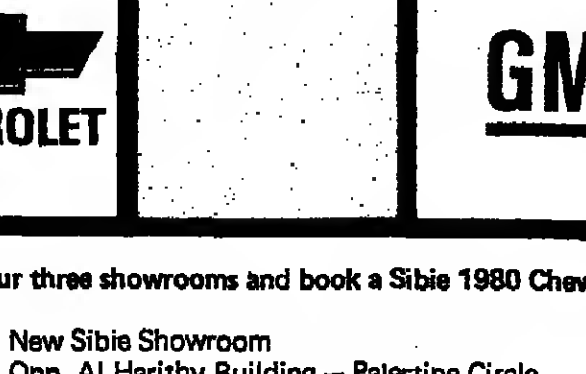
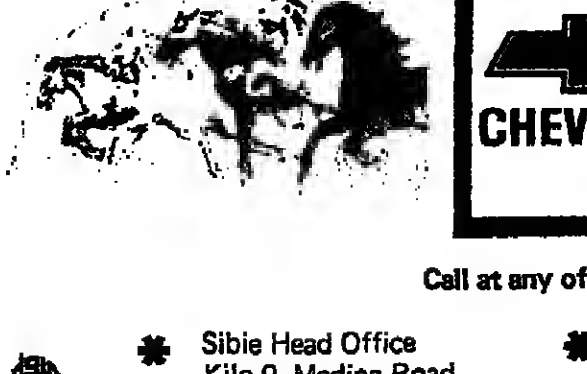
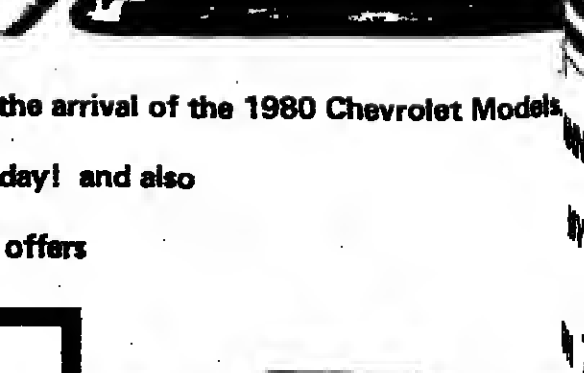
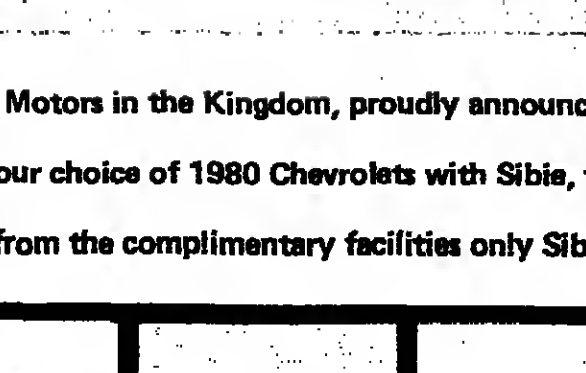
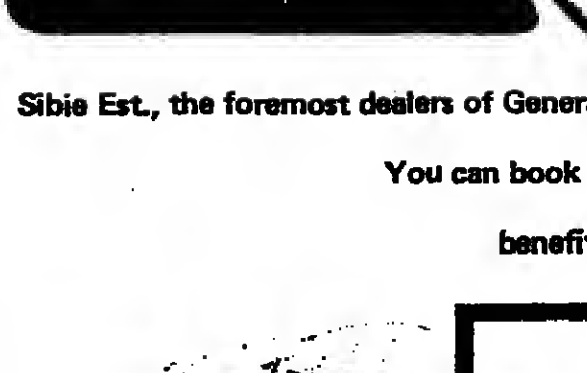
First-round leader Peter Oosterhuis of England had a 71 Friday and slipped to 136. Defending champion Ron Streck was 16 strokes back and did not make the cut. Bruce Lietzke missed the cut with rounds of 76 and 72.

In wheeling, West Virginia, five girls, including former champion Debbie Austin, braved whipping winds and chilly temperatures Friday to shoot even-par 72s and share first-round lead in the Wheeling Ladies Professional Golf Association classic.

Tied with Austin, who won the Wheeling tournament two years ago, were Marlene Floyd, Janet Coles, Donna Caponi Young and Betsy King. A stroke off the pace were H.B. Duntz, who ranks only 112th on the LPGA money winners list this year, and Pat Bradley, one of the pre-tournament favorites.

Two strokes back at two-over-par 74 were Shelley Hamlin, Janet Alex, Marlene Hagge, Sandra Spuzich, Mary Dwyer and Cathy Sherk.

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Rain in U.S. G.P. qualifiers slowed

WATKINS GLEN, New York, Oct. 6 (AP) — A steady, all-day rain slowed speeds drastically Friday as only a few Formula One race drivers ventured onto the twisting Watkins Glen course to try to qualify for Sunday's Grand Prix.

Of the 30 entrants competing for the 26 starting positions, only eight were out on the 3.377 mile, 11-turn course for the first qualifying session. More qualifying was scheduled for Saturday, when the weather was expected to clear, and that should bring out all the drivers.

Canadian Gilles Villeneuve, driving a Ferrari, had the best time Friday with a lap of 100.71 miles per hour over the rain-drenched

course, but it was a far cry from the record 123.91 mph that Mario Andretti set in qualifying for the 1978 race.

Villeneuve's Ferrari teammate, Jody Scheckter, a South African who has clinched this year's World Driving championship, turned in the second fastest lap of 92.74 mph.

Other drivers lagged far behind the Ferrari team. Vittorio Brambilla of Italy was clocked at 83.87 mph (134.19 kph). Alan Jones of Australia, winner of four Grand Prix races this year, driving a Saudia-backed car, had a lap at 77.07 mph Jan Lammers of Holland was timed at 63.84 mph and Rene Arnoux of France at 53.72 mph.

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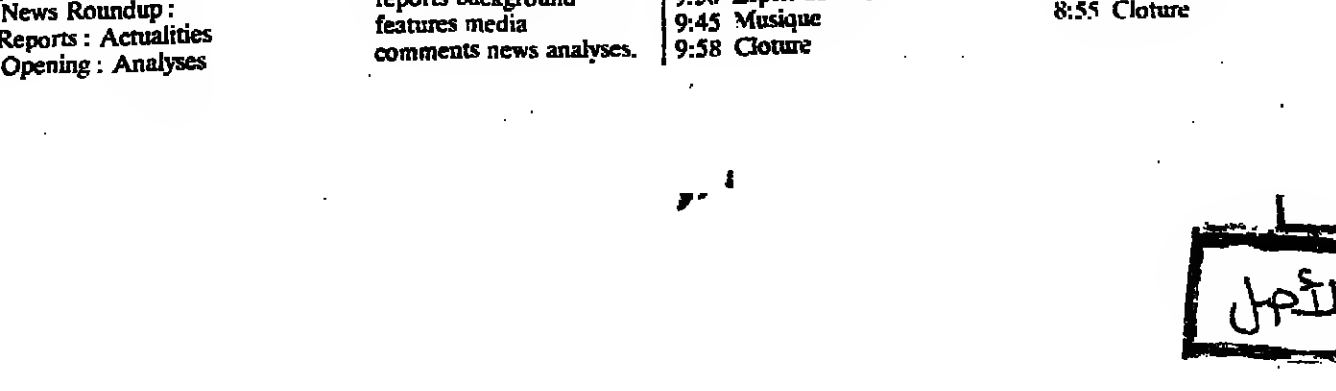
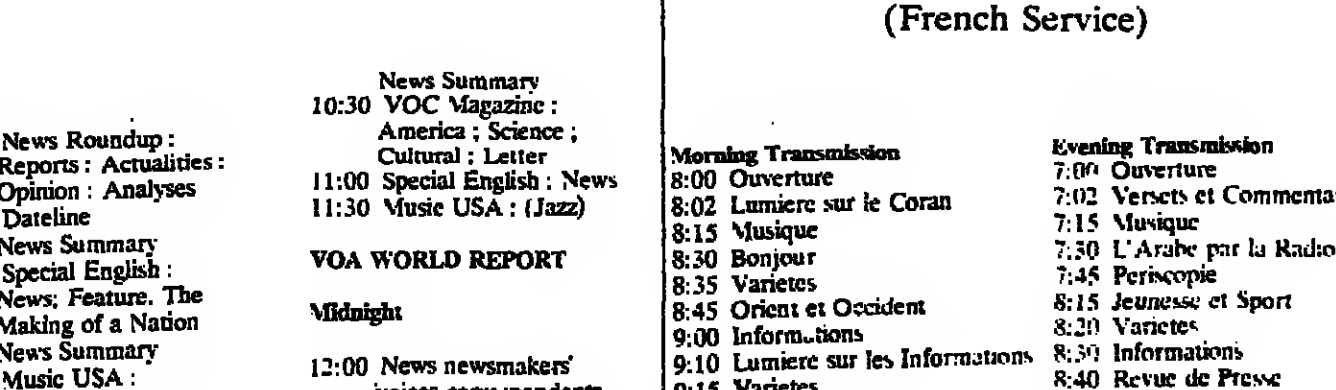
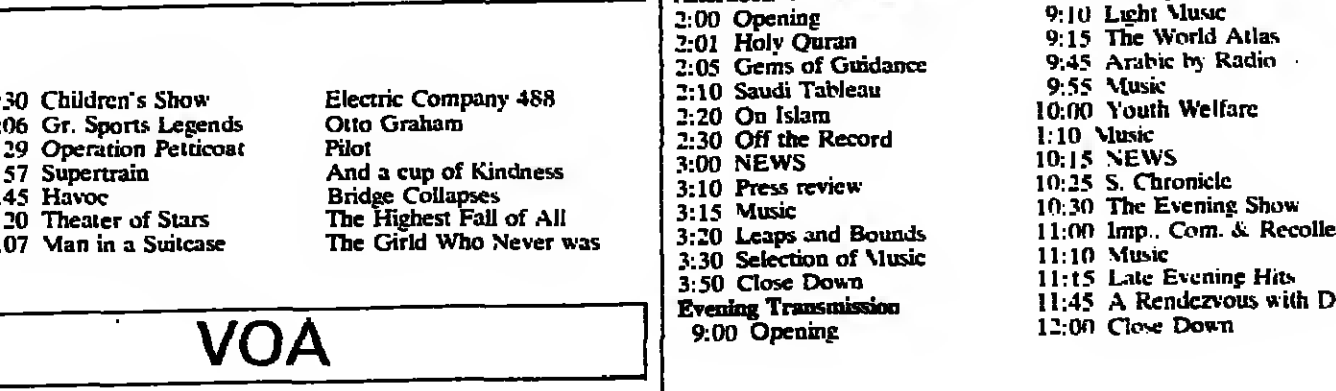
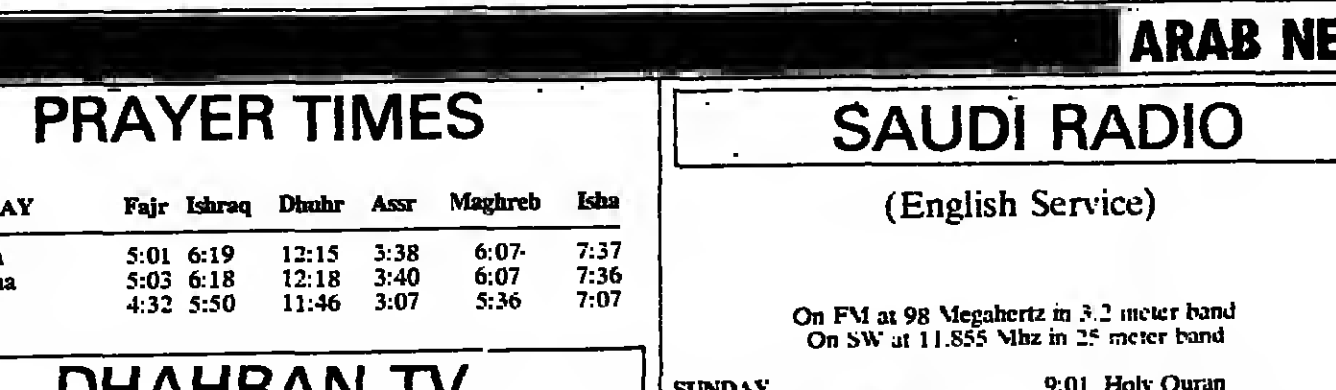
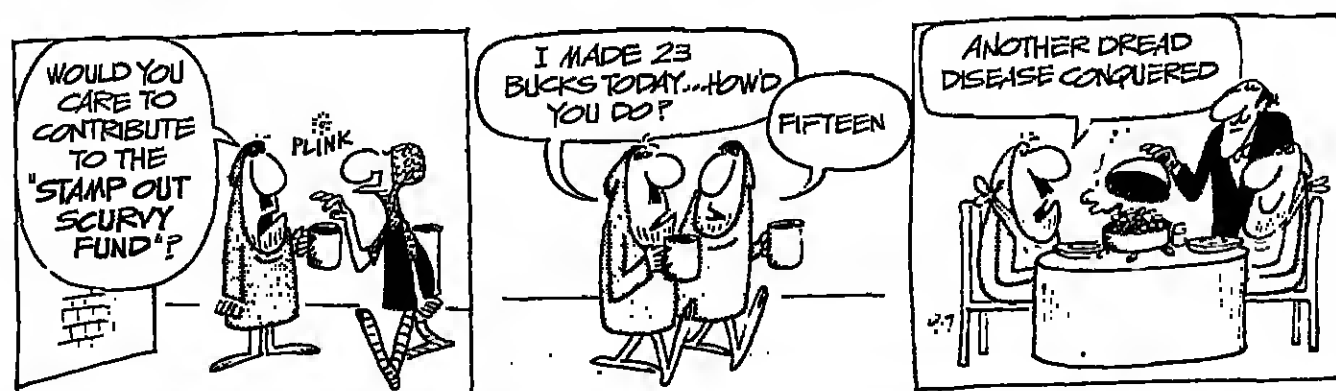
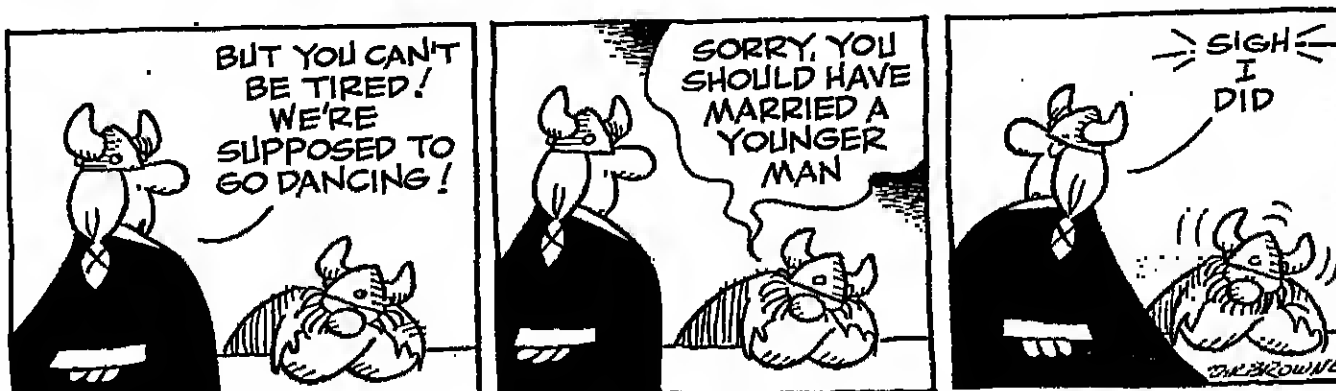
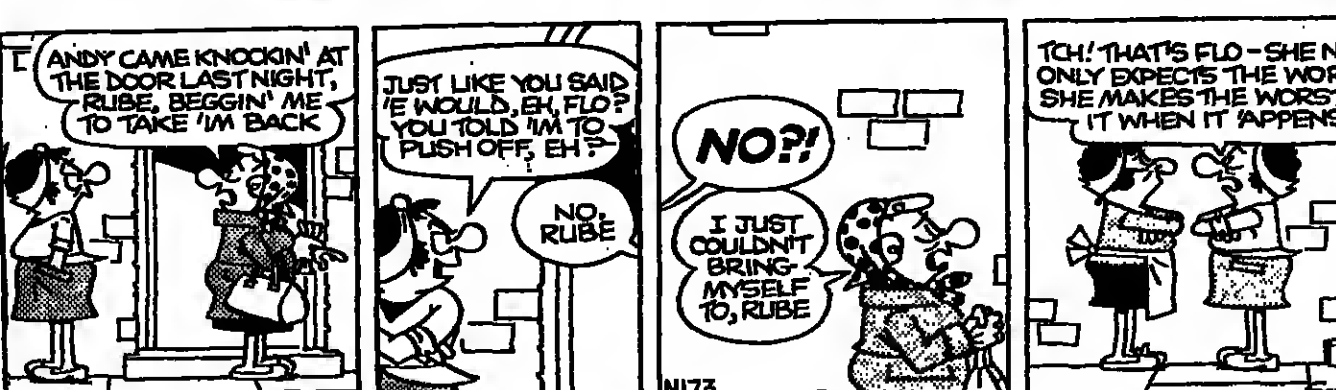
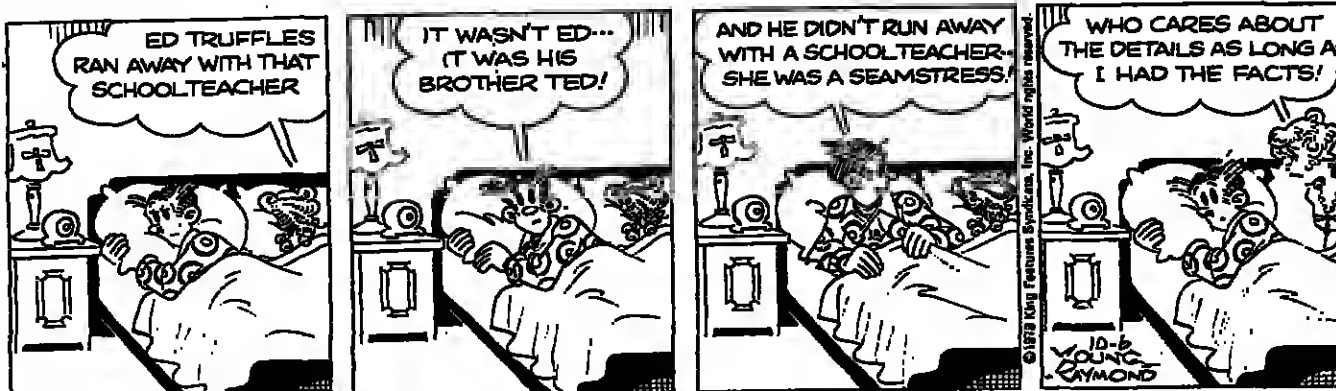
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ACROSS

1 That's rich!

5 Tax

10 Flabbergasted

11 Eastern regions

13 "Swampy" playwright

14 Be on guard

15 Prefix for miss or able

16 Wk. day

17 Aysha's story

18 The inquisitive way

20 In a suit

21 Simba's tresses

22 Famous Beau

25 Card game

26 - over lightly

27 Scrap

28 Somewhat

29 Harsh

32 Nino's uncle

33 One, in Reims

34 Lumax

35 Extract

38 Cathedral

39 Say by heart

40 David's late news partner

DOWN

1 Kind of cash or labor

2 Repeatedly

3 Term meaning no alternative

4 Ripen

5 Topsy on film

6 Bittersweet fact

7 Sesame

8 College football award

9 Becharm

12 One spelling of touchdown

18 Explosive

25 Change device

26 Glut

28 Retiree

29 Party

31 Facilitated

32 Party

33 Towman

35 Berlin

38 Outcry

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PAGE 16

International

Senate unit backs SALT verification

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — The U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee reported Friday that the SALT II treaty "enhances the ability of the United States" to monitor Soviet strategic nuclear forces.

In an unclassified summary of its report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the panel said that without the SALT II treaty, the Soviets would be free to take more sweeping measures, such as unrestrained concealment and deception, which could make monitoring these strategic forces still more difficult.

The summary gave no indication how many members of the Intelligence Committee endorsed its findings. It was understood that dissenting views would be filed by some members, including Senators Jake Garn and Henry M. Jackson, both strong opponents of the treaty.

Garn issued a statement saying the report "does not deal with the verification issue." "The committee does not conclude that SALT II is 'monitored,' 'adequately monitored' or that it is not 'monitored' or not 'adequately monitored,'" Garn added. "It merely states the facts as assessed by the committee and leaves it to each senator to conclude for himself whether existing and projected levels of uncertainty represent unacceptable risks."

Sensors Birch Bayh and Barry Goldwater are scheduled to present the findings formally to the Foreign Relations Committee next week in a closed session.

The summary of the full committee report, which remains highly classified, said treaty provisions setting ceilings on the number of

With some dissenters

missiles the United States and Soviet Union may have in their arsenals "can be monitored with high or high-moderate confidence."

Turning to provisions designed to restrict each nation's ability to make qualitative improvements in missiles, such as limits on the number of warheads, the committee noted that these presented a more difficult task for intelligence agencies.

"In general, these qualitative limitations present some problems but most can, on balance, be monitored with high to moderate confidence," the report said.

Without being more specific, the report then added: "There are some provisions of the treaty which can be monitored with only a low level of confidence."

The committee said the Soviets, using "concealment and deception," could reduce U.S. ability to monitor compliance with the treaty.

"Some of these changed practices would be permitted under the treaty; other changed practices which involve deliberate concealment and deception would constitute serious violations of the treaty," the report said.

Senator Adlai Stevenson, a member of the intelligence committee, issued a statement saying that "in a few material respects, the SALT II treaty will not be verifiable with a high degree of confidence for several years."

"But the committee's report points out that without the treaty there will be no prohibitions against concealment and deception, nor any arms limitations to verify. It therefore concludes that with respect to monitoring weapons subject to the treaty, the United States would be worse off without SALT II."

Stevenson added.

In a statement attached to the summary, Bayh noted that the report was the result of more than two years' work by the committee and he urged senators to "read and review the full report which provides in detail the evidence for the committee's findings."

The committee recommended that Congress give "a very high budget priority" to strengthening intelligence collection and evaluation systems.

It also urged the intelligence agencies to "make every effort to minimize intelligence surprises." The committee recommended that intelligence agencies study Soviet negotiating strategy and tactics in SALT for "hints about future developments which the Soviets may have been trying to protect."

And the panel urged development of "various possible Soviet 'cheating scenarios.'"

Calling monitoring of compliance only the first step in the SALT process, the committee added:

"The capability to determine whether the Soviets had violated the SALT II agreement would be of little consequence if at the same time the United States did not have the will and determination to pursue an aggressive verification policy."

The committee findings were made public as the administration moved to quiet another area of concern about SALT by sending Congress its projections for defense spending over the next several years.

Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd said Thursday he expects the administration to send its spending figures to Capitol Hill by early November.



GESTURES: Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko gestures to the crowd last week as he arrives at a New York hotel for talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. That issue and others may stoke the new SALT arms pact in the U.S. Senate.

Such proof has been demanded by a number of senators as a price for voting to ratify the strategic arms limitation treaty with Russia.

Byrd is telling Defense Secretary Harold Brown in a letter that he will not begin debate on SALT II until the Senate receives a preview of the fiscal 1981 defense budget and

the administration's five-year projection of defense spending. He set early November as a deadline.

Sen. Garn said there is a need for amendments to prevent the Soviets from sending the results of their missile tests in code and to prevent certain types of deliberate concealment and deception.

Muzorewa confident

Smith opposition won't sink Rhodesia plan

LONDON, Oct. 6 (Agencies) — White leader Ian Smith will not effectively oppose Zimbabwe Rhodesia's agreement with Britain to strip whites of virtually all political power, the country's first black prime minister said Saturday.

"I think things are under control. Mr. Smith does not realize we are in a new era. Most whites at home go along with our understanding," said Abel Muzorewa, looking confident and relaxed after his acceptance of a British draft independence constitution for his country.

"What we are doing now is the right thing for blacks and whites, because it brings peace and understanding. There is no resentment against one another."

Former Prime Minister Smith, now a minister without portfolio in Muzorewa's embattled administration, headed for home Saturday after again objecting to the British proposal.

Muzorewa announced Friday his conditional acceptance of the proposed new constitution and agreement to new elections.

Smith left London abruptly after Muzorewa agreed to constitutional proposals which would strip the 230,000 white minority of their veto powers in parliament.

The proposals were put forward by Britain, which is chairing constitutional talks aimed at ending the seven-year bush war in Rhodesia. The negotiations are being attended by Muzorewa's delegation, including Smith, and the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

The talks have now lasted four weeks and



Ian Smith

last Wednesday Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, gave both sides a virtual ultimatum to accept or reject the new constitution on Monday.

Muzorewa issued his reply Friday night, stating his 12-man delegation has with one exception — presumably Smith — accepted the plan. His conditions were that sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia be lifted.

One hour after the statement was issued Smith caught a plane to Salisbury and there was speculation that he might try to block the move to accept the plan. He said he would return to the talks, but gave no indication when or what prompted the sudden departure.

Before the London talks began officials in Salisbury said any agreement reached would

have to be ratified by the present parliament in which the whites, outnumbered by blacks by about 25 to one, can veto anything they find unsatisfactory.

Muzorewa's statement said his delegation's acceptance of the constitution was subject to suitable and satisfactory arrangements being agreed for bringing the constitution into effect and the lifting of trade sanctions, imposed in 1965 when Rhodesia broke away from its British colonial status.

He also said that "although we feel that another election is unnecessary and unfair to our electorate in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, we will do so in full confidence that our people will re-affirm their desire and commitment to genuine democracy through the new election in the same manner as they did during that which took place as recently as April."

In that election Muzorewa came to power as the head of the first black majority government, with Smith being given the post of minister without portfolio but still wielding influence.

The elections were boycotted by the Patriotic Front, which for the past seven years has been fighting to overthrow the Rhodesia government.

They have still to give their verdict on Britain's constitutional proposals, although they have made known their objections on issues such as pensions, citizenship and land tenure for the whites.

A guerrilla spokesman made it clear that without the Front's acceptance of the proposed constitution the guerrilla war would go on.



THREATS: Newsmen stand outside the house in Elizabeth, New Jersey where automatic weapons were seized by police after the FBI received a death threat against Pope Paul II, who is currently touring the U.S.

Carter, Pope to discuss world

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (R) — Pope John Paul, who has drawn bigger crowds than movie stars, presidents and war heroes, was to visit the White House Saturday and senior politicians were lining up to meet him.

Never before has a pontiff entered the White House, seat of secular power in the United States, and the last time a pope met a U.S. president on his home ground was when Lyndon Johnson went to a New York hotel

room in 1965 to meet Pope Paul VI.

The fanfare then was muted. Carter and the Pope were to discuss international affairs and human rights issues when they met privately here.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's National Security Adviser, told reporters the discussion in Carter's Oval Office would cover "a wide range of international issues and human rights."

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Top field ready for Longchamps race today

PARIS, Oct. 6 (R) — An international field of 22 runners from France, Britain, West Germany and the United States has been declared for Sunday's Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe, the rich and famed Longchamp race.

The Arc, Europe's richest race, will carry \$900,000 in added money.

Four horses were taken out at Friday's declaration of runners — Alec Head, trained by Guy Menece, withdrawn because of the overnight rain, another fresh colt, Soleil Noir, and the American-trained fillies Ways and Late Bloomer.

British champion three-year-old Troy, hot favorite race, arrived at Beauvais Airport north of Paris Friday morning. His victories in an unbeaten campaign of six races this season include the Epsom and Irish Derbies and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot.

Troy, who has been syndicated for 7 million by his joint owners Sir Michael Sobell and Sir Arnold Weinstock, will be ridden by British champion jockey Willie Carson and will have two pacemakers.

Edward Lee rides the French-trained Player and Alan Bond partners Rivadon, who, like Troy, is trained by Dick Hern in Berkshire.

The second string to the English bow will be the four-year-old Ile de Bourbon, who will be ridden by John Reid. After winning the Coronation Cup at Epsom, Ile de Bourbon was laid low with a virus. Last time out he was beaten a short head by Cracaval at Kempton Park.

He is trained by Fulke Johnson, who will

22 horses entered

also saddle Valour (Paul Cook), who won the Prix Jean de Chaudensy at Saint Cloud earlier this year.

Francois Boutin runs Le Marmot (Philippe Paquet), Northern Baby (Pat Eddery) and pevero. Le Marmot is the stable favorite, and his chance has been greatly enhanced by recent rain.

After winning both the Prix Grefuile and Prix Hocquart, Le Marmot was a length second to Top Ville in the Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby.

Last month, Le Marmot won the Prix Niel from Fabulous Dancer, Kamaridan and Top Ville.

British, Irish agree on tactics to prevent spread of terrorism

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP) — The British and Irish governments agreed Friday on new measures to combat terrorism in the strife-torn British province of Northern Ireland, and Ulster Secretary Humphrey Atkins warned: "It's Provos watch out, I reckon."

The agreement emerged during seven hours of talks between Atkins, the Conservative government's minister for the province, and Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy and Justice Minister Gerard Collins.

Atkins called the agreement a "breakthrough" and said the measures were designed to "inhibit the movement of terrorists on either side of the border and their ability to exploit that border, whether to commit criminal acts or evade arrest."

Northern Baby finished a distant third to Troy in the Epsom Derby and the following month third again to Dickens Hill and Crimson Bow in the Eclipse Stakes. Pevero showed his best form when taking last month's Prix Foy from Trillion and Gay Mecene.

Trillion and Lester Piggott are favored at Longchamp. Together they have won the Prix Gann, a pair of Prix Dollars and the Prix d'Harcourt.

Trillion ran second in last year's Arc de Triomphe to Alleged, who was partnered by Piggott.

British intelligence sources have complained that guerrillas of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army — known as "Provos" — use the Irish Republic as a base to launch attacks in Northern Ireland and then flee back across the 300-mile border.

The almost exclusively Catholic IRA has been waging a guerrilla war to wrest Ulster from British control and Protestant domination and merge it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

No details of the measures emerged immediately after the meeting, but they were expected to include an improved communications set-up between the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the Northern Ireland police force, and the Garda Siochana, the Republic's police force.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazem

The present Arab scene is faulted on many counts, the level of its journalism among them. Much of the criticism is enough. Inexperience and government interference are handicaps which will take some time to overcome. Yet it would be to put it mildly, an oversimplification to take Western journalism in the way it sees itself. The Western press is always the fearless upholder of truth, an exposé of authority's lies. But rather than develop this theoretically, let's get down to specifics.

The other day I heard the British member of parliament Jonathan Aitken give two stories, one inventing a news item and the other of covering one up. He would think Western journalism incapable of such things, but the two stories are not untypical.

Last March there was a sudden spate of press reports about "sharp disagreements" within the Saudi government. The report was sufficiently detailed, names named and incidents described, to make them appear authentic. The M.P. said, six months after the event, he is certain now that the whole thing was a fabrication. He added that everyone knew the link between the reports and the government's rejection of the Camp David agreement. But it is in the nature of things that such links cannot be documented.

The cover up is from the same source. Mr. Aitken noted that the seven long cabinet crisis in the United Arab Emirates went unreported. The Emirates are the fourth largest oil exporter in the world; its importance to the international economic scene could not be exaggerated. Yet it was effectively without government for six weeks without a single Western paper mentioning the fact.

The reader is free to form his conclusions. But there is a gloss on the first from an important European journal present on the occasion.

He said that he was in Washington when the Saudi "Jews story" broke out, and that it was clear then that its source was none other than the American government. Through this choice piece of "information" the Washington administration was seeking to persuade the Saudis to accept the Camp David agreement or at least to keep quiet about it.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awadi

Rose Kennedy released following hospital stay

BOSTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — Kennedy matriarch Rose Kennedy was released from New England Baptist Hospital, undergoing a hernia operation Sept. 2.

"My information is she went home recuperate," said hospital spokesman Dawn Armstrong, who described Mrs. Kennedy, 89, as "in good condition."

Part of Mrs. Kennedy's small intestine removed during the operation after it became determined that the section was aged.

Mrs. Kennedy, the mother of U.S. senators and a president, was released from hospital Sept. 25 complaining of

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